

# THE North-China Herald

and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 18, 1910

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(1) 20-1-11

## SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES

PURENESS OF OIL - CERTAINTY OF CURE  
NO INCONVENIENCE - ALL ORIENTALS  
FOLLOW DIRECTIONS - ASK FOR SAVARESSE

4-6-10 397 June 5, 1909

### A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the— no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

### THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassagnac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power— if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roux* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

### THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained of the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser, KIMBERLEY.*

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22no-09 69

August 30, 1907.

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## THE WEEK'S MAILS.

The German mail of January 11 arrived here on Monday night, the 14th instant, per N. L. S. Luetzow.

The French mail of January 16 arrived here on Friday, the 18th instant, per M. M. S. Ernest Simons.

The U. S. mail dated San Francisco, January 18, arrived here on Sunday, the 13th instant, per T. K. K. S. Nippon Maru.

The mail from London (via Siberia and Dalny) of January 26 arrived here on Friday, the 11th instant, per S. M. R. S. Kobe Maru.

The mail from London (via Siberia and Dalny) of January 29 arrived here on Tuesday, the 15th instant, per S. M. R. S. Saikio Maru.

The mail from London (via Siberia and Dalny) of February 2 arrived here on Friday, the 18th instant, per S. M. R. S. Kobe Maru.

## READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

## SHANGHAI.

Thermometer in the open air in a shaded situation in the Settlement.

1910.

|               | Fahr. Thermometer. |      |   | Rainfall<br>in inches. |
|---------------|--------------------|------|---|------------------------|
|               | Min.               | Max. |   |                        |
| Feb. 11 ..... | 27.8               | 43.2 | — | —                      |
| " 12 .....    | 27.5               | 48.0 | — | —                      |
| " 13 .....    | 32.1               | 50.0 | — | —                      |
| " 14 .....    | 32.6               | 49.8 | — | —                      |
| " 15 .....    | 36.5               | 44.7 | — | 35.0                   |
| " 16 .....    | 42.                | 47.9 | — | 43.0                   |
| " 17 .....    | 36.5               | 47.6 | — | 0.01                   |

1909.

|               | Fahr. Thermometer. |      |   | Rainfall<br>in inches. |
|---------------|--------------------|------|---|------------------------|
|               | Min.               | Max. |   |                        |
| Feb. 11 ..... | 36.8               | 51.7 | — | —                      |
| " 12 .....    | 30.2               | 48.4 | — | —                      |
| " 13 .....    | 28.6               | 53.5 | — | —                      |
| " 14 .....    | 38.8               | 61.5 | — | —                      |
| " 15 .....    | 41.3               | 54.7 | — | —                      |
| " 16 .....    | 42.5               | 56.6 | — | —                      |
| " 17 .....    | 36.9               | 57.2 | — | —                      |

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

| Day of Month. | Barometer. |                  | Wind.      |        | Hygro-<br>meter. |           | Thermometer<br>in Shade. |      |          |
|---------------|------------|------------------|------------|--------|------------------|-----------|--------------------------|------|----------|
|               | 9<br>A.M.  | Atmos-<br>phere. | Direction. | Force. | Dry bulb.        | Wet bulb. | Max.                     | Min. | Initial. |
| Feb. 9        | 30.72      | 45.7             | SWW        | 1      | 34.4             | 32.8      | 54.9                     | 36.6 | F        |
| 10            | 30.42      | 46.3             | W          | 3      | 34.4             | 32.8      | 52.0                     | 32.0 | C        |
| 11            | 30.48      | 46.0             | NW by W    | 3      | 32.8             | 29.9      | 48.9                     | 24.1 | A        |
| 12            | 30.38      | 45.9             | SW         | 3      | 32.9             | 34.3      | 50.1                     | 25.3 | A        |
| 13            | 30.77      | 47.1             | WSW        | 1      | 43.5             | 39.7      | 57.5                     | 30.2 | A        |
| 14            | 30.34      | 46.9             | W          | 4      | 42.3             | 38.4      | 57.2                     | 27.5 | A        |
| 15            | 30.22      | 47.4             | WSW        | 3      | 44.4             | 39.6      | 55.6                     | 24.8 | OM       |

b. blue sky    l. lightning    s. snow  
c. clouds    m. misty (hazy)    t. thunder  
f. fog    o. overcast (dull)    z. calm.  
h. hail    a. rain  
Force from 1 to 19, estimated.

## BIRTHS.

ALDRIDGE—On February 14, 1910, at 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, to the wife of T. H. U. Aldridge, a daughter.

DUDENEY—On January 17, 1910, at Kuling, East Park Road, Leicester, England, the wife of Leonard Dudenev, a daughter.

DE STE. CROIX—On February 8, 1910, at Macao, South China, the wife of E. H. de Ste. Croix, Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service, a son.

HARLEY—On February 3, 1910, at Newchwang, the wife of W. F. Harley, of a son.

LATIMER—On February 13, 1910, at the American Baptist Mission, Huchow, China, to Mr. and Mrs. James V. Latimer, a daughter, Frances Marion.

SENNA—On February 15, 1910, at No. 10 Quinsan Road, Shanghai, the wife of C. M. de Senna, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

PALM—KOEFLER—On February 14, 1910, at The Hague, Holland, Johan Marie, son of the late Capt. W. A. Palm (R.N.) of The Hague, and Nelly Johanna Maria Rosine, only daughter of the late C. E. Koeffler, Esq., of The Hague.

WILLDER—MURPHY—On February 17, 1910, at Shanghai, before Sir Pelham L. Warren, K.C.M.G., British Consul General, G. H. Willder, to Katherine Murphy.

## DEATHS.

BLACK—On February 10, 1910, at the Hospital, Hankow, Daniel Taylor Black youngest son of the late D. T. Black, of Shanghai, aged 30 years.

RICHARD—On February 11, 1910, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai of diphtheria, Lucy Margaret Cunningham, dearly-loved and only child of Mrs. F. M. Richard, Shanghai.

SCHMIDT—On February 10, 1910, at 179 Elgin Road, Shanghai, Charles Schmidt, Bosun's Mate, 1st-class—U.S. Navy (retired), aged 66 years.

THEIS—On January 22, 1910, at Paris, France, E. C. Theis, formerly Manager of Messrs. Olivier & Co.



## The North-China Herald

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FEB. 18, 1910.

## THE CHINCHOU-AIGUN RAILWAY.

WITH the presentation of Japan's reply to China, of which a summary appeared in our issue of yesterday, the Chinchou-Aigun railway scheme enters upon a new and interesting phase. The announcement that an agreement for the construction of this line by an Anglo-American syndicate had received the sanction of the Chinese Government followed too closely upon the heels of the rejection of the United States proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railway system to prevent the connexion between the two schemes being overlooked by anyone—even if they had not been submitted simultaneously to the Russian Government for its approval. But however close the relationship in this instance between America's financial enterprise and her diplomatic activity in the Far East, the British Government lost no time in pointing out that international obligations were of more weight with it than financial considerations; for before it could lend the railway scheme diplomatic support it must be satisfied that China had secured the approval of Russia and Japan, the Powers primarily affected. This advice has been acted upon and we now learn the tenor of Japan's reply. It is in effect to take a leaf out of America's book by proposing for the Chinchou line the very neutralization that the Washington Government sought to obtain for the Manchurian railways. Mr. Knox, it will be remembered, was credited with having expressed his readiness to make the loan for the new railway international in character. Japan's proposals, however, would seem to go considerably farther; for she contemplates participation not only in the loan and the supply of material for the railway, but also in the construction of the line, in the supply of engineers and in sub-contracts, while insisting upon the right to construct a branch line connecting with Tiehling on the South Manchuria Railway. Such a suggestion cannot fail to embarrass the United

States Government, for if it accepts this scheme in its entirety, it will have secured a fresh railway for China, but not on terms that will enable it to pose as a disinterested champion of Chinese rights; while if it refuses Japan's proposal, the latter will be able to point to the hollowness of America's anxiety to be generous with other people's goods.

That an appreciation of the shrewdness of its move has not been altogether lost upon the Japanese Government is indicated by the comments of an important vernacular paper, which points out that America as the champion of neutralization cannot fail to agree to the new railway being internationalized. The world at large, however, has little patience for diplomatic sparring of this nature, but has at heart the interests of China, who stands in need of a railway running through this portion of Chihli into Manchuria. If all the nations concerned could approach the subject from this point of view, there would be hope for the Chinchou-Aigun railway, even without acting upon the suggestion advanced in the United States that construction should be begun despite any caveat that might be issued by Japan. Both Russia and Japan have rights in Manchuria that cannot be called in question, least of all by the United States and Great Britain, who have no political interests in the three fertile provinces, beyond the maintenance of some measure of reality for the policy of the open door. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the Tokio and St. Petersburg Governments resented and rejected the neutralization proposal, and are now inclined to oppose, or to demand participation in, the construction of the new line to Tsitsihar. Russia's answer to China's notification is not yet known; but it may be expected to follow the lines of the Japanese reply. It will thus be left to Great Britain to play the historic rôle of the "honest broker," if China is to be saved from the consequences of having chosen the present moment for an attempt to force matters to an issue by accentuating differences between the Powers interested in Manchuria. Japan's proposals do not necessarily represent the only possible basis of an agreement regarding the Chinchou-Aigun railway; and after administering her rebuff to American diplomacy, she may find it to her interest to make it clear that she does not advance such an impossible claim as political participation in all railway schemes in north-eastern China.

So matters stand for the nonce, while the attention of the world has once more been attracted to Manchuria. The conflicting attitudes are not irreconcilable; and if China feels unequal to the task, she has not far to turn for advice. Both Japan and Russia have rights to preserve which have cost them much to obtain; but little argument is required to show that the Chinchou-Aigun railway cannot be regarded altogether in the same category as the Harbin-Tairen line. In the first place it is to be built in the interests of China, from the promotion of which all nations, given equal opportunity, stand to benefit commercially. The Japanese proposals, if accepted in their entirety, must introduce the political element, which had been eliminated from the original scheme propounded by the United States. Remunerative employment is sought by the latter for her accumulation of surplus wealth, and rightly or wrongly the nation has decided that one of the most suitable spheres presents itself in China, especially in Manchuria. Great Britain has also to fare abroad for investments, but she is compelled by instinct and tradition to respect the rights of nations with which she has amicable relations, and financial advantage cannot wean her from her allegiance to moral obligations. China, it is to be feared, is more likely to find others more potent advocates of her cause than herself. The issue thus lies between the other four countries and there can be little doubt that judicious negotiations would lead to a reconciliation of views that now seem as the poles asunder. Russia is unlikely to adopt an unyielding attitude, while Japan on the eve of the Japan-British Exhibition can hardly wish to jeopardize the success of that undertaking by a rebuff to British overtures and hostility to British interests.

"The Health and Vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—"The Humanitarian." In cases of Scrofula, Scourvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—ADVT.



## LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE

### North-China Daily News Service.

#### THE MANCHURIAN POSTAL CONVENTION.

*Peking, Feb. 10.*

The Manchurian Postal Convention between China and Japan was signed to-day.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

#### SIR JOHN JORDAN.

*Peking, Feb. 10.*

A slight improvement is reported in the health of Sir John Jordan, who is suffering from pneumonia.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

#### THE VICEROYALTY OF INDIA.

##### LORD MINTO'S SUCCESSOR.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 10.*

The lobby correspondent of "The Daily News" can discover no confirmation of the report that Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener is to succeed Lord Minto as Viceroy of India.—*Reuter.*

#### PERSIA AND RUSSIA.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 10.*

Telegrams from Teheran state that Persia has applied to Russia for the extradition of Rakhim Khan.

It is understood that Russia has refused.—*Reuter.*

#### FOREIGN TROOPS OF OCCUPATION.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 12.*

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran reports that the refusal of Russia to discuss the question of the presence of Russian troops in Persia has caused irritation in Teheran, where the continuance of foreign military occupation is regarded as indefensible.—*Reuter.*

#### SPANISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 10.*

The Spanish Cabinet has resigned.—*Reuter.*

\* \* \* The Cabinet of Señor Maurr resigned after the execution of Señors Ferrer and the new Cabinet was formed by Señor Moret, the Liberal leader.—*Ed.*

#### REAR-ADMIRAL PEARY.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 10.*

Telegrams from Washington report that the Senate has enacted Commander Peary a Rear-Admiral.—*Reuter.*

#### AMERICAN ANTARCTIC COMPETITION.

*London, Feb. 10.*

Telegrams from New York state that, at a civic reception, a national testimonial together with a cheque for G.\$10,000 was presented to Commander Peary in recognition of his having reached the North Pole.

Commander Peary made a speech in which he announced his intention of using the money for an Antarctic expedition, "in order," he said, "to enter the Stars and Stripes for the race to the South Pole with our British cousins, than whom there are no finer foemen in the world."—*Exclusive Service.*

#### THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

##### LAUNCH OF THE FIRST DESTROYER.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 10.*

The first Australian torpedo-boat destroyer has been launched at Glasgow.

Mrs. Asquith in christening the new vessel said: "You are the firstborn of the Commonwealth Navy. I name you Paramatta. God bless you, and may you uphold the glorious traditions of the British Navy in the Dominions overseas."—*Reuter.*

#### THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### CONDEMNATION BY THE LABOUR PARTY.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 11.*

At the Labour Conference a unanimous vote was passed declaring that a non-elected Chamber was an anachronism, and that the House of Lords should, therefore, be abolished.

An amendment opposing any form of Second Chamber was rejected.—*Reuter.*

#### THE CHATEAURENAULT.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 11.*

The captain of the French cruiser Châteaurenault (which recently went ashore off Cape Spartel) has been removed from his command.—*Reuter.*

#### JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

##### A PROSPECTIVE AMERICAN EXCLUSION BILL.

*London, via Bombay Feb. 11.*

Telegrams from Washington state that the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives has

reported unanimously in favour of the Bill introduced by the member, for California, Mr. Everis A. Hayes to exclude Japanese labourers from the United States.—*Reuter.*

#### THE FLOODS IN FRANCE.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 11.*

The Seine is still rising.

The French Chamber unanimously voted the grant of Frs.20,000,000 demanded by Government for the relief of sufferers by the floods.

#### INUNDATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

*London, Feb. 12.*

The rivers Doubs, Saône and Rhone are rising. A number of workshops in the town of Châlon-sur-Saône have had to be abandoned. The road to Lyons has been cut, and six feet of snow is reported in the Department of the Allier.—*Exclusive Service.*

\* \* \* The River Donbs is a confluent of the Saône, with which it merges at Châlon-sur-Saône. Its source is near the Swiss frontier. The Saône is a tributary of the Rhone, the largest river in France.—*Ed.*

#### GENERAL RELIEF.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 13*

The Bank of France is advancing, on Government guarantee, £4,000,000 for five years, without interest, for the benefit of small manufacturers and traders who suffered by the floods.

Other banks are co-operating.—*Reuter.*

#### RURAL DISTRICTS INUNDATED.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 14.*

The floods in the valley of the river Saône (in Southern France) are worse than before. Whole villages have been submerged.—*Reuter.*

#### A FRESH VISITATION.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 16.*

Several of the suburbs of Paris have been again flooded, owing to rises of the rivers Seine and Marne.—*Reuter.*

#### THE PEKING SYNDICATE.

##### A NEW BOARD.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 11.*

The Board of the Peking Syndicate is being reconstructed. Mr. Carl Meyer and two English directors have resigned. The new Board will probably consist of four English and three French directors.—*Reuter.*



## THE WORLD'S CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 11.*

Telegrams from Berlin state that Lasker and Schlechter have drawn their match with five games all: Lasker thus retains the chess championship.—*Reuter.*

## FRANCHISE IN PRUSSIA.

### A STORM IN THE DIET.

*London, Feb. 11.*

Telegrams from Berlin state that the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, introduced the new franchise proposals at a crowded meeting of the Prussian Diet.

The Chancellor was greeted with a prolonged storm of hooting from the Socialist benches.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, replying amid continual interruptions, said that no agitation could affect the Government's decision.—*Exclusive Service.*

## DISORDER IN BERLIN.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 14.*

Numerous Social-Democratic demonstrations against the unpopular Franchise Bill have occurred in the streets of Berlin.

The police prevented a mass meeting in the centre of the city. The demonstrators came in conflict with the police and the latter fired blank cartridges at them.

During the disturbances several persons were injured.—*Reuter.*

## THE CHINCHOU-AIGUN RAILWAY.

### AMERICAN OPINION.

*London, Feb. 12.*

"The Times" correspondent at Washington confirms the report that suspense exists in the United States over the Chinchou-Aigun deadlock; but declares that it is understood that both Japan and Russia would, in certain circumstances, probably consent (to the construction of the line.)

Opinion in the United States does not concur altogether, apparently, in the view that China should ask for the formal consent of both Powers. There is a feeling in certain quarters that the simplest thing would be to begin the line immediately under the auspices of the British and American Governments. Doubtless the State Department at Washington understands the necessity for patience, but history shows that co-operation and mutual understanding between foreign financial and business interests in China and the Governments of those who hold these

interests are sometimes very slender.—*Special Service.*

## BRITISH PRESS OPINION.

*London, Feb. 14.*

It is understood that the British Foreign Office is well disposed to the construction of the Chinchou-Aigun line, but feels its hands somewhat bound diplomatically.

The English press continues favourable to the scheme. "The Economist" reviews the whole undertaking, emphasizing the value of the line to China and also to Great Britain. This paper declares that now that Japan and Russia have declined the invitation of Mr. Knox, United States Secretary of State, (for the neutralization of the Manchurian Railways) no reason exists for further delay in connexion with the Chinchou-Aigun scheme. "If," "The Economist" continues, "Japan carries out her expressions of goodwill and friendship for China in a practical manner, no difficulty should arise.

There is some danger that continued inactivity on the part of the British Government may mislead the Chinese authorities into the supposition that the British Government is not alive to the benefits to be derived—by British interests—from the development of China's resources. It may be hoped that, if any hitch should arise in carrying out this great and beneficial project, the British Government will take wise measures to smooth the path of commercial interests; and that diplomacy will enable a scheme that reflects so much credit upon China to be completed without further delay."—*Special Service.*

## NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN.

*Peking, Feb. 16.*

In her reply to China regarding the proposed Chinchou-Aigun Railway Japan states that she desires to discuss details as to the basis of participation in the financing, construction, supply of material and engineers, and subcontracts; also as to the right of constructing a branch line in the vicinity of Tiehling.

An easy settlement with Japan is expected, but Russia has not yet answered China's note. China does not object to the line connecting with the South Manchurian Railway.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

## INCREASING THE AMOUNT.

*Peking, Feb. 17.*

The Chinchou-Aigun railway loan is to be increased to £10,000,000. Japan's reply is at present being discussed.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

\* \* The original amount of the concession was to be Tls. 50,000,000.

## COMMENT IN

### GREAT BRITAIN.

*London, Feb. 17.*

Japan's offer as regards the Chinchou-Aigun railway is regarded doubtfully here, seeing that it contains new demands, notably as regards the supply of materials. The American financiers are also raising their demands.

The Press generally hopes that China will adhere in the main to the accepted lines of the undertaking.—*Special Service.*

## A MISSING STEAMER.

### FRUITLESS SEARCH.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 12.*

The Stola (?) has returned to Mauritius after visiting the Cargados Islands. She searched southward from Mauritius and towards the Island of Réunion, but found no trace of the Loodiana.

\* \* The Loodiana is a steamer of 3,269 tons belonging to the British-India S.N. Co., and built by Messrs. W. Denny & Bros., Dumbarton. It will be observed that the above telegram contains the first intimation that the Loodiana has been missing.—*Ed.*

## FRENCH SHIPPING DISASTER.

### A LINER WRECKED.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 12.*

The French trans-Atlantic liner Général Chanzy, while bound from Marseilles to Algiers, has been lost off the coast of Majorca.

It is stated that only one passenger was saved.

*Later.*

The Général Chanzy carried eighty-seven passengers and a crew of forty-seven.

Only two of this number were saved.—*Reuter.*

\* \* The Général Chanzy is a steel steamer of 2,299 tons and the owners are the Cie. Générale Transatlantique. She was built in 1891.—*Ed.*

## ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LOST.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 14.*

The trans-Atlantic liner Général Chanzy was carried out of her course by a storm or by the current and ran on the rocks (off Majorca). Her boilers burst and she sank immediately.

The passengers were below at the time. The total number lost amounts to one hundred and fifty.—*Reuter.*



## THE HARBIN CRIME.

### JUDGEMENT OF THE COURT.

*Tokio, Feb. 14.*

Judgement was passed at Port Arthur this morning on the men charged in connexion with the assassination of Prince Ito.

An, (the actual perpetrator of the crime) was sentenced to death. One of his accomplices was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and two other accomplices to imprisonment for one year and a half.

The assassin received his sentence unmoved and demanded that the charge be further argued.

An appeal will be allowed within five days, if the assassin so desires.

An's revolver and ammunition case have been confiscated by the authorities.—*Japanese Service.*

## LORD KITCHENER.

### DEPARTURE FROM AUSTRALIA.

*London, Feb. 14.*

Telegrams from Melbourne state that Lord Kitchener, after inspecting the Tasmanian forces, spent three days in Melbourne, completing his report upon the defence of Australia.

Lord Kitchener subsequently sailed on board H.M.S. Encounter.

It has been reported that Lord Kitchener intended to return to England by way of South America, and the destination of H.M.S. Encounter is probably Valparaiso.—*Ed.*

## ENTERIC AT MALTA.

### A SERIOUS OUTBREAK.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 14.*

Telegrams from Malta state that, to this date, two hundred cases of enteric fever have been reported.

The outbreak is subsiding.—*Reuter.*

## RIOTING AT CANTON.

### SERIOUS OUTBREAK OF SOLDIERY.

*Hongkong, Feb. 15.*

Serious rioting took place at Canton during the Chinese New Year holidays between the police and the newly trained troops.

The trouble originated on New Year's Eve over a small commercial transaction by a soldier. A policeman intervened, and the incident resulted in the arrest of two soldiers.

On the following day a number of troops entered the city, and assaulted every policeman they met. They attacked the police station and liberated their comrades.

When the news reached the camp hundreds of troops went off without leave. The authorities ordered all the city gates to be closed. Rioting proceeded in the suburbs.

Next day the Warden of the Military School with an escort, while going to report to Viceroy Yuan Hsu-sun was fired upon by Manchu guards. The escort returned and demanded arms in order to take revenge. When ammunition was refused them, they broke open the armoury and took arms and ammunition. Being unable to enter the city by the gates they scaled the walls and fought the Manchus and the police all day.

The officials are powerless as also are the military officers. The latter offered the men a free pardon, if they would return to camp.

The rioting continued on Saturday and Sunday, the police doing some volley firing. By latest reports the city is quieter. Some ringleaders have been decapitated. The casualties that occurred in the rioting would appear to number several hundred.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

## THE JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

### FELICITATORY SPEECHES.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 15.*

The Duke of Norfolk presided at a brilliant banquet, attended by five hundred guests, in honour of Mr. Wada, the Japanese Commissioner to the Japan-British Exhibition.

When proposing the toast of "The Emperor of Japan" the Chairman dwelt upon His Imperial Majesty's keen interest in the Exhibition.

The Japanese Ambassador, Mr. T. Kato, who received a great ovation, said that the relations between Great Britain and Japan left nothing to be desired, but there was ample room to develop commercial relations. He was confident that the Exhibition would be a success and it must be made the means of bringing the island Empires together, morally, materially and intellectually.

The Lord Mayor, Sir John Knill, Bt., in proposing Mr. Wada's health, said that it was beyond doubt that the Japan-British Exhibition would be the finest Exhibition yet seen in Europe.

Mr. T. McKinnon Wood, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, expressed the belief that the Exhibition would assist the already valuable Anglo-Japanese commercial relations.

Mr. Imre Kiralfy, Commissioner-General of the Exhibition, declared that the Exhibition would be completed in every detail long before the date of opening, and added that the bookings (by intending visitors to the Exhibition), reported by the Continental railway companies, were unprecedented.

In his reply Mr. Wada dwelt upon the enthusiasm felt in Japan in regard to the Exhibition.—*Reuter.*

The Japan-British Exhibition is located at Shepherd's Bush (the site of the Franco-British Exhibition) and will be opened in the first week in May. The somewhat unwieldy title of the Exhibition is a compliment to our allies. Mr. Hikoziro Wada has been Vice-Minister for Agriculture and Commerce in Japan.—*Ed.*

## THE NEW CABINET.

### MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

*London via Bombay, Feb. 15.*

It is officially announced that Mr. Winston Churchill has been appointed Secretary of State for Home Affairs (in succession to Mr. Gladstone); Mr. Sydney Buxton (late Postmaster-General) is to be President of the Board of Trade (in succession to Mr. Churchill); Mr. J. A. Pease, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (in succession to Mr. Herbert Samuel); Mr. Herbert Samuel becomes Postmaster-General and the Master of Elibank has been made a Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury.

### POSITION OF PARTIES.

The final composition of the House of Commons (the final results from Orkney and the Shetlands, and from the Scottish Universities having been returned) is:—

|                   |     |
|-------------------|-----|
| Liberals .....    | 274 |
| Unionists.....    | 273 |
| Labourites .....  | 41  |
| Nationalists..... | 82  |

Of the Nationalists eleven are followers of Mr. William O'Brien.—*Reuter.*

In the late Parliament there were 387 Liberals (thus this party has lost 113 seats) forty-one Labourites (unchanged) and eighty-four Nationalists.—*Ed.*

## THE PATRONAGE

### SECRETARY.

*London, Feb. 15.*

The Master of Elibank, Mr. A. W. C. O. Murray, is announced to succeed Mr. J. A. Pease, as Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Pease having been given a position in the Cabinet.—*Exclusive Service.*



## LABOUR PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

London, Feb. 16.

Mr. Keir Hardie, speaking at Mountain Ash in Glamorganshire, predicted that the House of Lords Veto Bill and the Budget would be passed by the House of Commons, side by side.

The Labour party, Mr. Hardie declared, would support the Government in any course adopted.—*Exclusive Service.*

## LIBERALS AND THE LORDS.

London, Feb. 16.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who has been appointed first Governor-General of United South Africa, has accepted a peerage.—*Exclusive Service.*

Mr. Herbert Gladstone is the thirty-sixth addition made by the present Liberal Government to the body which it is about to destroy. Since 1830 the Liberals have made 256 peers and the Conservatives 181.—*Ed.*

## THE INCOME TAX.

## HEAVY ARREARS.

London via Bombay, Feb. 16.

The Treasury returns show that the arrears in revenue from the Income Tax amount to £12,000,000.—*Reuter.*

## TARIFF REFORM.

## THE MIDDLE COURSE.

London via Bombay, Feb. 16.

Lord Rosebery, presiding at a dinner given in honour of Mr. Harold Cox (late Liberal member for Preston, who suffered defeat at the election), urged that the Tariff Reform question should be referred to a Royal Commission.—*Reuter.*

## THE COTTON TRADE.

London via Bombay, Feb. 16.

At a meeting of Spinners of American Cotton at Manchester it was decided to continue "short time" until April 26.—*Reuter.*

## OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

London via Bombay, Feb. 16.

Parliament has been formally opened by Royal Commission.

The Speaker, the Rt. Hon J. W. Lowther, has been re-elected.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Lowther is member for Penrith and is a Unionist.—*Ed.*

## THE LABOUR PARTY.

London, Feb. 16.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P. for Blackfriars (Glasgow), has been

elected Chairman of the Labour Party.—*Exclusive Service.*

Mr. Barnes was General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and acted on the Moseley Industrial Commission that visited America.—*Ed.*

## THE NATIONALISTS' ATTITUDE.

London via Bombay, Feb. 16.

Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Nationalist Party, Mr. J. Dillon and Mr. T. P. O'Connor have had a conference with Mr. Lloyd George.

It is understood that the Nationalists will make no deliberate attempt to embarrass the Government, whatever the order of procedure (in regard to legislation) may be.—*Reuter.*

## OBITUARY.

London via Bombay, Feb. 16.

The death is announced of Mr. Peter Francis Curran, M.P. for the Jarrow Division of Durham.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Curran was a Labour Member and was elected in 1907 (at a by-election) after unsuccessfully contesting Barrow-in-Furness and Barnsley Division, Yorkshire. He was Chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions and a member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress. He was re-elected for Jarrow at the recent election.—*Ed.*

## THE CANTON-HANKOW LOAN.

## A PROTEST FROM THE THREE SIGNATORIES.

Peking, Feb. 17.

Sir John Jordan, British Minister, M. de Margerie, the French, and Count von Rex, the German Minister, have presented to the Waiwupu an identical Note, asking for an explanation of the rescript of January 30 concerning the Canton-Hankow Railway loan, and also intimating that the signatories will hold China to the original agreement.

The United States has not been asked to join in the protest, because that country was not one of the original participators in the loan agreement.

The Note is considered to be a natural and formal consequence of the said Rescript, which should strengthen China's hands in dealing with the unreasonable gentry, when the European deadlock is overcome.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

## THE CHINESE NAVY COMMISSIONER.

Peking, Feb. 17.

Prince Tsai Hsun, the Imperial Navy Commissioner, is visiting the Foreign Ministers to-day, thanking them severally for the courtesies that he received on his European tour.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

## THE ANHUI CONCESSION.

## REPORTED SETTLEMENT.

Peking, Feb. 17.

Sir John Lister Kaye's claim against the Government, on account of the cancellation of the concession he obtained, has been settled for £52,000 sterling.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

The story of the Anhui concession begins in the year 1904 when the London and China Syndicate was formed to exploit the Tungkuanshan mines. Subsequently the Anhui gentry contended that work had not been begun within the stipulated time and that the agreement was accordingly void. On this plea they successfully blocked the development of the Tungkuanshan mines. Negotiations dragged on wearily, till in the beginning of last year the Chinese Government offered, if the Syndicate would consent to a scheme of joint working, with the Chinese, to guarantee that such an arrangement should be accepted by the Anhui gentry. Sir John Lister Kaye accordingly came out to Peking and drew up a scheme of co-operation (of the most liberal character); only to learn that the Government could not induce the Anhui gentry to concur. The Government then proposed to buy back the concession for £50,000. This offer was thrice made and refused and in August Sir John broke off negotiations and returned to London. Up to the end of last June it is true the Syndicate's expenditure amounted only to some £47,000. But considering that the ore in sight was valued at £838,000 the Government's offer must be considered derisory. The Syndicate was understood to have asked £298,000 for the redemption. The surrender involved in the present arrangement can only be considered extremely regrettable from the standpoint of British interests generally.—*Ed.*

## A LOAN FOR ANHUI.

Peking, Feb. 17.

The Governor of Anhui has requested permission to raise a loan of Tls. 4,000,000.

The Central Government has asked for details.—*Our Own Correspondent.*



## THE LORDS VETO BILL.

### "A HOUSE DIVIDED."

London, Feb. 17.

It is rumoured that certain extreme Radicals threaten to move an amendment to the Address, unless Mr. Asquith announces that he has secured guarantees from the King that the Lords Veto Bill shall pass the House of Lords.—*Exclusive Service.*

## JAPANESE SERVICE.

### TAXATION IN KOREA.

Tokio, Feb. 10.

Since the recent riots in north-western Korea, the collection of the market duty has not been satisfactory. While taking steps to enforce the immediate collection of arrears, the Residency-General intends to improve the method of collection.

### THE ATTEMPT ON THE KOREAN PREMIER.

The trial of the would-be assassin of the Korean Premier has been fixed to begin on February 25.

### THE TRIAL OF PRINCE ITO'S ASSASSIN.

The hearing of the trial of Prince Ito's assassin at Port Arthur began yesterday afternoon in *camera*, as the murder of the late Prince is regarded as a political crime.

Tokio, Feb. 11.

The Public Procurator urges that Prince Ito's assassin should be put to death, that two of his accomplices be condemned to three years' and another accomplice to one and a half year's imprisonment.

Counsel for the defence will be heard to-morrow.

### PRISON-BREAKERS IN KOREA.

Tokio, Feb. 11.

Ninety-nine prisoners at Chyong-ju in South Korea have attempted to break out of prison. Four warders were injured, one prisoner was killed and fourteen were injured.

### THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Tokio, Feb. 12.

Count Komura, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Sir Claude Macdonald, G.C.M.G., British Ambassador in Tokio, exchanged greetings to-day at a dinner on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the announcement of the signing of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

### FIRES IN CHEMULPO.

Three fires have occurred in the past two days in Chemulpo, result-

ing in damage to the extent of Y.500,000.

### THE JUDGEMENT.

Tokio, Feb. 13.

Judgement in the trial of the Korean charged with the assassination of Prince Ito will be given to-morrow.

### THE JAPANESE BUDGET.

Tokio Feb. 13.

The Lower House, after a debate lasting for more than eight hours, has passed the Bill for the readjustment of taxation and the Budget.

The crowd in the galleries of the Chamber last night was big beyond all precedent.

### THE PREMIER OF KOREA.

Tokio, Feb. 15.

The Premier of Korea (who was recently wounded by a would-be assassin) is now convalescent and has left the hospital.

### THE HARBIN MURDER.

The verdict of the Port Arthur Tribunal, (in regard to the trial of An, the assassin of Prince Ito) is held to justify trial by a Japanese Court and the application of the Japanese Code, in accordance with the legal provisions of the Treaty between Japan and Korea.

### SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

Tokio, Feb. 16.

H.M. Ambassador to Japan, Sir Claude Macdonald, K.C.B., leaves Tokio this evening for a tour through Formosa.

### THE HARBIN TRAGEDY.

There does not appear to be any likelihood of the assassin of Prince Ito appealing against the sentence of death.

## SPECIAL SERVICE

By arrangement

with the "Casiatische Lloyd."

### NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, Feb. 9.

The commission for the delimitation of the German-Dutch frontier of New Guinea has started on its journey.

In response to the urgent demands of the Military League, the King of the Hellenes has granted an amnesty to Typaldos and his associates, in spite of the bloodshed at Salamis.

The condition of King Gustaf of Sweden is reported to be entirely satisfactory.

According to a statement of the Berlin "Lokalanzeiger," M. Iswolsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has declared that he is a friend of Germany and is anxious to see the relations between Russia and Germany regain their former intimacy.

The German and French rivers are rising again, especially the Seine.

Feb. 10.

The Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, in his capacity as Prussian Premier, has made an able speech in the Prussian Diet on the internal situation. He stated that the radical movement tending to overthrow the franchise was giving rise to great exaggerations. Through her system of elections by three classes, Prussia enjoyed a means of legislation much envied for the working classes; a splendid railway policy and the most liberal possible self-government. The Chancellor then pointed out with emphasis, that he felt himself absolutely independent of all political parties, also of the Conservatives, and he objected to political officials abusing their position in the interests of any party. The question of the franchise could best be solved, if deputies would free themselves from thinking in accordance with a certain formula, by which the political situation could not but suffer.

Prince Henry of Prussia has left for England to pay a family visit to the Court. The rumours beginning in connexion with this journey, that Prince Arthur of Connaught will shortly be betrothed to Princess Victoria Luise of Prussia, the German Emperor's daughter, are entirely unfounded.

Count Tattenbach, the German Ambassador to Madrid, has died of influenza.

Much has been said in the Dutch Chamber about a letter which the German Emperor is reported to have addressed to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland about the defence and the neutrality of the Netherlands. It is officially announced that such a letter was never written.

The German Reichsbank and the Bank of England have lowered the discount rate one half per cent.

The rumours of an approaching conference among the Powers and of the sale of Crete are without foundation.

The Spanish Cabinet, headed by Senor Muret, has resigned. The Democrat Senor Canalizas has assumed the premiership.

The Khedive has recommended the prolongation of the concession of the Suez Canal in a modified form.

Feb. 12.

The speech made by Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg in the Prussian Diet has been favourably received by the Conservatives, the Liberal and the Centre press and will facilitate the carrying through of the reform of the franchise.

An article of the Tokio "Mainichi Dempo" attacking the German Emperor has caused painful surprise here. The Government is attempting to restrain the press from making further capital out of it in an anti-Japanese sense.

The Dutch Government has emphatically denied in the Chamber the news that Germany had interfered in the question of Holland's defence, as asserted by some of the deputies.

At yesterday's annual banquet of the Asiatische Gesellschaft in Berlin, Baron Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, and General Yin Chang the Chinese Minister, were received with great honours. General von Gayl, speaking with reference to observations



made personally last year, dwelt upon the outlook in China and the admirable development of Japan. Baron Chinda then explained the political aims of Japan, which have lately been clearly shown again by the opening of Port Arthur. General Yin Chang, in a spirited speech which was received with much applause, then toasted the Society, calling in conclusion for cheers for the German Emperor.

Representatives of China and Japan are taking part in the International Congress of Hygienists at Dresden.

The St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency reports that the Russo-Austrian negotiations for an entente are being carried on in great secrecy.

Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador, has expressed to the French Government the sympathy of Germans at the loss of the steamer *Chancy* in which one hundred and thirty-three persons lost their lives.

An incident in Morocco has been settled by an apology from the Moors to the French officers concerned.

Feb. 13.

The Prussian Franchise Bill has been referred to a Committee of the Diet.

The Police has issued a warning against the street demonstrations announced by the Socialists for to-day in order to express dissatisfaction with the Prussian Government's Franchise Bill.

Baron Sonnino, the Italian Premier, has received a vote of confidence in the Chamber.

The protecting Powers have handed the Cretan Government at Candia a note, in which they clearly explain their position with regard to the efforts of the Cretans towards a union with Greece.

Turkey has purchased four torpedo-boats from the Schichau Works at Elbing.

Count Tattenbach, late German Ambassador, has been buried at Madrid with full honours.

Feb. 14.

The socialist demonstrations against the Prussian Franchise Bill have passed off quietly everywhere. Only sporadic acts of violence occurred and these were at once suppressed.

Count Wallwitz, the German Minister to Brussels, has been granted the desired leave to retire from the public service. He has had conferred upon him the first class of the Order of the Red Eagle. He will be succeeded by Herr von Flotow, Councillor at the Foreign Office.

Germany intends to participate on an extensive scale in the exhibition to be held at Allahabad. A special German department will be organized, at the head of which will be, as High Commissioner, Herr Gössling, Commercial Attaché of the German Consulate-General at Calcutta.

Feb. 15.

Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia have arrived in London and are staying as the guests of King Edward at Buckingham Palace.

The new Franz Josef harbour at Trieste has been opened for traffic.

Chief Burgomaster Lueger of Vienna, who is now sixty-six years old, has

been operated on for a complaint in the back.

The Sheik of Koweit and the neighbouring tribes have risen again at the Turkish rule. This is caused by an extensive reactionary outbreak of the Kurds.

Subscriptions are asked all over Russia for a Russian airship fleet.

Real Privy Councillor von Conrad, Under Secretary of the Prussian Ministry for Agriculture, has been appointed Chief President of the Province of Brandenburg. This is due to the fact that Herr von Loebell, late Chief of the Chancellor's office, has been unable, on account of his failing health, to assume this post.

Feb. 16.

The Canadian Minister of Finance has announced in the Chamber that a provisional agreement touching the commercial relations with Germany has been reached and that a commercial treaty will follow within a short time.

Telegrams from Athens state that the Navy has declared itself in favour of the King against the Military League. Consequently troops have taken alarm. The men-of-war are ready for action.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria will arrive in St. Petersburg on the 23rd instant to visit the Tsar.

A growing movement in favour of a second presidency of Mr. Roosevelt is already noticeable in the United States of America.

#### NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Canton, Feb. 11.

A number of the troops have mutinied. Apparently the movement was caused by the secret society of the Koming-tang, which has many members in the army, rendering the latter a doubtful arm in the hands of the Government. As the gates of the City are kept closed, it is absolutely impossible to learn any trustworthy details of what has happened. It is reported that several police stations have been stormed and that serious fighting has occurred.

Soochow, Feb. 11.

A number of the modern troops have attacked and destroyed some Japanese stores and then attacked some foreigners whom they met. Two Japanese, one Englishman and one Italian have been wounded. No importance is attached to this incident, which is apparently nothing more than a New Year ebullition. The Governor of Kiangsu has appointed the Provincial Judge to go to Shanghai and to settle the matter with the Consular Body.

Canton, Feb. 13.

It appears that the Government troops have been successful. The navy and the artillery, which remained loyal, are advancing upon Shaho. The missionaries at the East Gate have been conducted to Shameen under military protection, and are safe. The City is said to be quiet at present. The Viceroy hopes to have order fully restored within a few days.

Peking, Feb. 14.

Duke Tsai Tse, the Minister of Finance, has requested the Throne to empower him to examine the accounts

of all Peking authorities, including the Boards, in order to find out, first, how many obligations the Central Government has still to meet, and further to ascertain what are the annual expenses of each authority and what extraordinary expenses are absolutely needed. As a similar measure has already been taken with regard to the provinces, it is expected that it will be possible to draw up a proper budget within the next few months, for the first time.

Canton, Feb. 15.

A brisk engagement with the mutineer troops took place near Saho on the 12th instant. Three hundred of the latter were killed, two hundred and seventy have been made prisoners and an equally large number has been dispersed. Most of the men had no weapons. Two barracks have been destroyed in Canton by the mutineers.

Peking, Feb. 15.

Prince Tsai Hsun has urged the Regent, to re-appoint Tuan Fang as soon as possible to an official post, and has proposed to make him a member of the new Board of Navy. The Regent himself seems to be willing to comply with Prince Tsai Hsun's desire; but he can reach no decision without the consent of the Empress Dowager, who was responsible for the dismissal of Tuan Fang in November last. The matter rests at present with the Empress Dowager, who apparently is unwilling for the time being to subordinate her personal animosity against Tuan Fang to the interests of the Empire. It is, however, generally anticipated in influential Peking circles that the time is not remote when Tuan Fang will again play an important part in the public life of China.

Lien Yü, the Chinese Amban at Lhasa, reports that a Russian Commission has arrived there to welcome the Dalai Lama on the occasion of his return to Tibet. The Dalai-Lama had given orders to receive the Commission with the greatest possible honours.

#### LATE TELEGRAMS.

"THE JAPAN ADVERTISER."

New York, Jan. 8.

Dr. William H. Prescott, of Boston, has returned home after an unsuccessful search in England for manuscripts proving that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays. Dr. Orville Owens, of Detroit, who has discovered what he believes to be a Baconian cypher, accompanied Dr. Prescott in the search. They are understood to have had information that documents proving Bacon's authorship of the Shakespeare plays were buried in a cave in the cliff on which Chepstow Castle stands, in Monmouthshire. They could not, however, find any trace of a cave.

Jan. 12.

After a long lull hostilities have been resumed in Nicaragua. General Estrada has decided to move against the capital, leaving Greytown in the hands of the enemy. His forces under General Chamorro have now reached Acoyapa, almost exactly halfway be-



tween Bluefields and Managua, where the Government troops are intrenched. There are rumours that a battle has taken place there, in which the revolutionaries have been victorious.

Feb. 4.

The second Central American Peace Conference has been convened at San Salvador with the object of attempting to stop the Nicaraguan war. Notwithstanding President Zelaya's departure the two factions are still continuing serious guerilla warfare.

United States Steel shares made a sensational drop of three points to-day. As business conditions are good and the Steel Trust has orders booked to keep the plant running full for the next six months, it is believed that this is due to a concentrated bear action as a warning to President Taft of what might be expected if he continues his "trust busting" campaign.

London, Feb. 7.

The Socialists organized a demonstration against Prussia's Franchise Reform Bill and several encounters with the police took place. The proposals please nobody. The Socialists, Radicals, and Centre Liberals declare that the measure is retrogressive, and the Conservatives say that no reform was necessary. It is feared that the Bill will start a ruthless struggle between "Junkerism" and Socialism.

New York, Feb. 8.

The threatened tariff war between the United States and Germany has been satisfactorily settled, Germany conceding the demands of the United States. President Taft has proclaimed that minimum tariff rates shall be applied to all German products.

It is reported that the Geographical Society has sent a telegram to ex-President Roosevelt asking him whether he will head the South Polar expedition. It is generally believed that Mr. Roosevelt will decline such a task.

London, Feb. 8.

Dr. Robrbacher of the German Government affirms that China has promised important privileges to the American Steel Trust by way of appreciating the diplomatic assistance America has given to China. The same authority says that he has obtained a copy of the circular note that the American Government sent to its Consulates in China. This note says that the Government will judge the consulates' ability by the returns of the Sino-American trade in their respective spheres.—"*Hochi Shimbun*."

New York, Feb. 9.

The crusade against the Meat Trust has taken a most sensational turn. The Trust has now stopped the supply of meats with the result that prices are soaring and the public is forced to pay higher prices than ever. The first steps of the Trust were to meet the public demand and reduce prices. This did not satisfy the public and Congress appointed an Investigating Committee. The Trust thinks it preferable to stop business than to continue to supply dealers at a loss.

#### "THE KOBE HERALD."

London, Feb., 5.

Admiral Wilson, First Sea Lord, is not an admirer of the present battleships of the Dreadnought type, and he proposes to build smaller battleships in future. In consequence of this the battleships to be constructed in future will be about 7,000 tons smaller than the present ones, and will be equipped with two 13 inch guns and twelve 9.2 inch guns. Some other important changes are expected in naval circles.—"*Hochi*."

Feb. 6.

A proposal is on foot to amalgamate the Admiralty and the War Office under one Minister to be styled the Minister of Defence. This question is to have early consideration at the hands of the Cabinet. Mr. Haldane has just had an interview with His Majesty.—"*Osaka Mainichi*."

New York, Feb. 6.

Having purchased the Roosevelt, which has now become famous in connexion with the North Pole Exploration, the Geographical Society of the United States is busily engaged in making preparations for a South Polar Exploration. The discovery of the North Pole has greatly incited the ambition of the members to play a part in the discovery of the South Pole.—"*Osaka Mainichi*."

London, Feb. 8.

It is reported from Paris that the new French Naval programme provides for the construction of twenty-eight battleships, ten cruisers and fifty-two destroyers. They will form the Home Battleship Fleet, while a squadron comprising ten warships will be kept in commission for foreign service. In addition to the foregoing ninety-four submarines will be kept in service for the defence of the coast.—"*Osaka Asahi*."

A telegram from Washington states that President Taft's proposal to compel trusts to obtain licences from the Central Government has been submitted to Congress. It is believed to be the severest anti-trust measure taken since the Sherman Act was passed. It provides that a trust shall not hold shares of any outside companies, and prohibits trusts from engaging in speculative business. The dulness now reigning on Wall Street is said to be largely due to this Bill.—"*Osaka Asahi*."

"The Morning Post" has published an interview with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain on the political situation. Mr. Chamberlain said that in view of the enormous progress of Tariff Reform the influence of the Unionists must increase. The party must, however, still further educate the masses, and at the same time strengthen the hands of the Lords, while keeping clear of everything in the nature of an alliance with either the Labour party or the Nationalists. Tariff Reform, he maintained, must remain the chief plank in the platform of the party. He further stated that Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, must at heart be disappointed with the result of the elections, as he is now entirely de-

pendent upon the Irish vote. The Irish, he declares, will never succeed in getting Home Rule, and he predicts that the present Government cannot last long.—"*Osaka Mainichi*."

According to a telegram from New York, Mr. Roosevelt will travel in Europe with Mrs. Roosevelt on returning from Africa. He expects to return to America in June, and has consented to receive a public welcome on landing. Fresh rumours are current that he will be re-elected as President in 1912.—"*Osaka Asahi*."

It is reported from New York that all the Chinese on the Pacific coast have started a boycott of San Francisco in consequence of resentment aroused by the (alleged) cruel treatment of immigrants from the Far East.—"*Osaka Asahi*."

Feb. 9.

It is stated that the first business of the Session after the debate on the Speech from the Throne will be a declaration in the form of a resolution against the continuance of the right of veto exercised by the House of Lords. It is proposed to draft the resolution on the same lines as in 1906. If a Bill is introduced it is considered that it would give rise to great parliamentary confusion, and that in any case the Lords would be certain to reject it. Mr. Austen Chamberlain will move an amendment in favour of fiscal reform. Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, states that the results of the election show that the people have declared for the Budget and claims that the Government's majority is ample.—"*Osaka Mainichi*."

The Premier has returned to London. According to "The Times," Mr. Asquith will not agree to the proposal advanced by the extreme wing of his followers that the Government should obtain King Edward's consent to sanction a high-handed policy regarding the House of Lords. He recognizes the necessity of adopting moderate measures in co-operation with the Unionists, and insists on having the Budget disposed of before anything is done to reform the House of Lords.—"*Osaka Asahi*."

A telegram from Paris states that the Minister of War, in the Chamber of Deputies, stated that it was not considered that the German airships had proved effective as dirigible machines for war purposes. He added that he was making efforts to increase the number of troops available for service in flying machines.—"*Osaka Asahi*."

New York, Feb. 9.

A telegram received by an intimate friend of Mr. Roosevelt from him, states that he will arrive home on June 15. On that day, a grand national welcome will be held at New York. Many of the papers refer to it as "A Return from Elba," and this is giving rise to anxiety amongst politicians.—"*Mainichi*."

As a result of the discontinuance of the supply of meat by the Meat Trust, the price of meat has risen greatly.—"*Mainichi*."



## CHINA'S OPIUM PROBLEM.

February 14.

The White Book recently issued by the British Government on the opium question in China has now reached us, and no excuse is required for returning to the subject in view of its supreme importance to this empire and of the valuable nature of the report furnished by Mr. W. G. Max Müller, His Majesty's Councillor of Legation in Peking. It would be well, indeed, if the whole publication could be translated into Chinese and circulated by the Central Government throughout the country; for it forms the only reliable, although incomplete, statement of the progress of the anti-opium movement that is available to Chinese or foreigners, and should be the basis of all future action in the matter by the Chinese authorities. In passing, moreover, we may commend this feature of the White Book to students and any other class of "reformers," whose enthusiasm prompts them to adopt the attitude that the elimination of foreign help and advice is an essential preliminary to China's salvation. Even in the suppression of opium, upon which the nation as a whole is agreed, it is found impossible to check the course of the movement without the gratuitous assistance of foreigners. Nothing could have been more pathetic than the admissions which the Chinese delegates to the Opium Conference last year had to make. "It is too well known," said their spokesman, "that under the present system of local and provincial administration there is neither proper Government machinery for the compilation of statistics nor proper survey and land records out of which statistics can be compiled. A number of the provinces, have attempted to make such returns, but for the reasons given the Chinese delegates do not consider them of much real value . . . For our shortcomings in these respects we can only repeat that we crave the indulgence not only of the British delegation, but of all the delegations of this honourable Commission." Mr. Max Müller's report, naturally, cannot cover the ground which requires a statistical basis for adequate treatment; but it is a valuable summary of the situation compiled from available data, which in the case of three provinces include the personal observations of British consular officials. This plan of deputing members of the consular service to tour parts of the country has

proved the only satisfactory substitute for accurate statistics, and, as already reported, the British Minister in Peking has urged his Government to authorize systematic investigation on these lines, with the view of enabling the Indian authorities to decide to what extent China has succeeded in her undertaking to suppress the opium habit among her people.

It is noticeable in Mr. Max Müller's report that he devotes most attention to one feature of the anti-opium movement, the suppression of production. As he points out, the great thing to aim at is to diminish and ultimately to extinguish the supply, because, if the native supply be cut off, while the supply of foreign opium continues to be gradually diminished, opium smoking must in a few years become a thing of the past in China. Fortunately this point has not been lost upon the Chinese authorities, and the suppression of poppy cultivation looms largest in all whole-hearted efforts directed against the opium habit. It must be placed to the credit of H.E. Hsi Liang, when Viceroy of Yunnan, that he was the first to give effect to the conviction that the only satisfactory way of grappling with the question of suppression was to prohibit entirely the cultivation of the poppy. Stringent regulations were issued by him in 1908 that all cultivation was to cease in Yunnan by the end of that Chinese year (January 21, 1909), and the people soon learned that the Viceroy was prepared, if necessary, to employ soldiers to enforce his orders for the uprooting of all crops found at a later date. When riots had led to the loss of fourteen heads there could be little doubt regarding the attitude of Viceroy Hsi Liang or of his successor, and Yunnan is quoted as affording "like Shansi, a splendid example of what can be achieved in the space of a few months by the energy and determination of a single administrator bent on the eradication of the opium habit." But even with these efforts the acreage under poppy in the province has not yet reached the vanishing point, owing to the difficulty experienced by the Chinese authorities in enforcing their orders upon the semi-independent tribes that produce nearly one-half of the opium grown in Yunnan. Another season, however, of the drastic measures already in vogue should damage still further the prospects of the poppy harvest even among the Shan tribes, the more effectually, indeed, if the Chinese authorities would assist the people to cover their fields with a more

legitimate and equally lucrative crop.

The province of Heilungkiang in the Manchurian Viceroyalty shares with Yunnan (with the exception already noted) and Shansi the honour of having eradicated the poppy from its borders, and total prohibition has been ordered for last season (the autumn of 1909) or earlier in the other provinces of Manchuria, and in Chihli, Shantung, Honan, Kiangsu, Anhui, Szechuan, Shensi, Kansu and Kueichou. We have been told that in the case of Szechuan this prohibition has been signally successful, and we trust that this report will be confirmed at a later date. The best time to gauge the extent of poppy cultivation is when the fields are in flower; and we are reminded by the White Book of the optimistic report sent in December 1908 by the British Consul at Chinkiang, which, says Mr. Max Müller, "was, I am afraid, rather premature," and of the device adopted by the Kueichou farmers who, when the energetic Viceroy Hsi Liang travelled from Yunnanfu to Hankow, covered over with earth for the day the young poppy in the vicinity of the main roads along which he passed. Accordingly, a safer estimate of the progress made in suppressing the cultivation of the poppy can be formed at a later date, and it is to be hoped that by that time the British Government will have acted upon the advice of the writer of the report by appointing "one or two consular officers, with a knowledge of the language and some previous experience of the question, to make extensive tours in the principal opium-producing provinces, so as to ascertain by personal inspection to what extent the orders prohibiting the cultivation of opium have been carried out." In the meantime, however, it is impossible to read Mr. Max Müller's evidence without endorsing his conclusions, that "distinct progress has been made during the period under review towards the attainment of the objects China set herself in 1906," and "that we shall find that China has more than fulfilled her share of the bargain (with India)." When, therefore, the British Government has to decide on its future action in regard to the export of opium from India, there can be little doubt that it will have to introduce a more self-denying ordinance than the present rate of diminution. This probability should not be overlooked by local merchants, who have now time to make the necessary arrangements to cope with the new position of affairs.



## JAPAN IN LONDON.

February 15.

Not inappropriately to the reminder contained in our telegrams yesterday morning of the eighth anniversary of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, there arrives from home a most interesting report of the lecture delivered by Count Hiroki Mutsu, before the Royal Society of Arts, on the forthcoming Japan-British Exhibition, as the Commissioner of which Count Mutsu has been sent to London. It may be remembered that the chief motive underlying the Exhibition which it was one time intended to hold in Tokio next year was, to quote the words of Viscount Kaneko, that of "throwing open the whole country and keeping no secrets whatever." Japan, it was felt, was, as to some extent she still is, misrepresented abroad; and, as in the case of other countries, an exhibition, by attraction and explanation, might pave the way to a better understanding. For various reasons, chiefly financial, the Tokio exhibition was postponed and this has left the Japanese free to concentrate themselves upon the Japan-British Exhibition. That they have done so, not only with a will, but with the most extraordinary enthusiasm is shown by Count Mutsu's lecture. "In Japan," His Excellency tells us, "this Exhibition has been made a national work. His Majesty the Emperor is greatly interested in its success. . . . All the Government departments, as well as numerous firms and individuals, have been vying with one another to contribute various objects of interest." Elsewhere we have heard how the noble families of Japan have poured forth their treasures. What is, perhaps, not generally realized is that it is "contrary to the custom of Japan for the fortunate owners of these specimens of art to exhibit in public their valued possessions. One or two may on special occasions be reverently examined by the few who would have the perception and intelligence capable of appreciating them." The idea, therefore, of sending them to a foreign land was received with much heart-searching. But it was accepted loyally in the same spirit that has, throughout, animated the nation. Once again, it seems, the saying will be justified that Londoners can obtain more at their own doors than can be seen by those of their countrymen "who fare across the sea."

It would be impossible in the space at our command to quote all details given by Count Mutsu; but a few broad features may be indicated

to illustrate the prevailing idea of "throwing open the whole country." Thus on the geographical side there will be, on the one hand, an enormous and lifelike model of Miyajima, one of the three places in Japan most renowned for scenic beauty; on the other, as a type of modern, business-like Japan, an immense model of the great manufacturing city of Osaka containing some 300,000 houses of nearly forty different styles. As a kind of midway between the natural romance and practical realities of Japan, there will be reproductions of Japanese gardens, both miniature and landscape, of temples at Kioto and Nara, of cherry-orchards and tea-houses, of farming in the four seasons in the year, of sericulture, fishing with cormorants and the culture of pearls. The historical section, composed of a series of lifesize tableaux, should be particularly attractive. The series begins with the era, twenty-five centuries ago, of the Emperor Jimmu, from whom the present ruler of Japan is descended in direct line. The Nara period, of the eighth century, follows next, when intercourse with the continent of Asia began and Buddhism was introduced. Then will be seen the Fujiwara period, characterized by female dominance and by the advance of literature and art; the Gen-pei epoch, of the twelfth century, and what Count Mutsu terms the Japanese Wars of the Roses; hunting scenes from the Kamakura, and the "No" dance of the Ashikaga periods; finally a picture of modern Tokio, with its rich carriages, trams and motor-cars. The postal service of Japan, which began with a system of couriers and posting-houses in the seventh century, will be portrayed. The Japanese navy, from the time when Kublai Khan sent out a fruitless armada to attack the Island Empire down to the newest Japanese Dreadnoughts, will be fully represented; and there will also be enormous panoramas of the four most important land battles that Japan has fought. The display of women's work, cloisonné, wood carving and embroidery; of educational and commercial matters, of bird life and animal life; of national sports and pastimes; all this must be left to speak for itself. We would only notice in conclusion the extremely interesting section that will be devoted to Formosa, with its full-sized model of an aboriginal village and its tea-house, where Oolong tea will be offered to visitors by native Formosan girls.

From the commercial standpoint there can be little doubt of the success of the exhibition. London

is obviously better suited for such an undertaking than Tokio, and while the attitude of Japan to the West is still admittedly one of receptivity, the Japanese may well be content to postpone for a while the once-projected exhibition in their own capital. But although Count Mutsu did not attempt to minimize the commercial importance to his countrymen of "Japan in London," there are broader considerations which it would be neither graceful nor politic to overlook. During the past eight years the British attitude of mind towards the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has undergone a perfectly natural process of transitions. The first enthusiasm with which it was received gave place to a cooler feeling, not, perhaps, unconnected with the unpopularity that was earned for Japan by the irresponsible sections of her population, whom the victories in Manchuria brought to the top. To those who had confidence in the abiding wisdom of Japanese statesmen it was only a question of time until those undesirable elements, from which no nation is exempt, should be brought into subjection; and the events of the past weeks have surely shown that that process has begun to take place. No better example could be found of the sound common sense of the Japanese nation than the manner in which, on the whole, Mr. Knox's proposal for the neutralization of Manchurian railways was received in Japan; so that a suggestion, which however pure in intention was obviously fraught with dangerous possibilities, would appear to have left no trace of unfriendliness where it most might have excited resentment. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Japan will act with equal judgement in the case of the Chinchou-Tsitsihar concession. For this above all things has become clear, that in all cases the Japanese Government has acted with sterling loyalty to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and it is the wish of the thinking sections among both nations that this sincere and valuable compact should not be disturbed by questions of competition and commercial disappointment. Only in Manchuria does Japan seem tempted to strain the quality of goodwill, by not realizing the material disadvantages that must ultimately accrue from a policy of thinly disguised antipathy towards British enterprise. Deeds in such circumstances are more eloquent than words; and with the removal of all commercial friction, which, if fostered, must engender in time avowed hatred, we may look to the Japan-British Exhibition as



a visible witness to the friendship that both countries have equal interest and warmth of purpose in maintaining.

## THE PRUSSIAN FRANCHISE.

February 16.

DISTURBANCES in the streets of Berlin are of such rare occurrence that somewhat more significance may legitimately be read into the recent demonstrations against the Prussian Franchise Reform Bill than usually attaches to conflicts between crowds and the police in a large city. The intention of the Social-Democratic party to hold a mass meeting in what is vaguely termed in a telegram the "centre" of the capital was frustrated by the authorities; but a demonstration was made and called for the active intervention of the police, who fired blank cartridges and in the mêlée several people were injured. While it is unnecessary to suppose that the crowds on this occasion comprised more than the usual proportion of conscientious "demonstrators," with a large admixture of the lower elements of the city, it has to be remembered that in this controversy over the franchise the militant party has the support of a considerable section of the people. Although not numerically strong in parliament owing to the inequalities of the electoral system, the Social-Democrats command a large and increasing following throughout the country, while there is a tendency among many voters to give them their adherence, not because they subscribe to all their tenets, but as the only method of expressing dissatisfaction with the existing condition of things. In this question of the Prussian franchise the party must have considered itself strongly entrenched behind public opinion, for its line of action has been decided upon with wonderful unanimity and carried out with resolute determination. At a meeting of the "Prussia Congress" of the party in the first week of January a motion was accepted without debate in favour of the employment of "all measures" to break down reactionary opposition to Prussian franchise reform. One official speech only was allowed, and the spokesman stated that the party had resolved to employ all measures which were at its command and "to make use of extreme measures, if the situation required it." Bloodshed and window-breaking, he added, were not essential parts of street demon-

stration, but into the streets they would go, if circumstances demanded. After the motion had been adopted unanimously the leader of the party said that he wished to affirm that it represented the uncontrollable determination of the social democracy in Prussia not merely to take counsel, but to take action.

The feeling now displayed on the subject of the franchise represents the accumulated growth of many years, and it had made itself sufficiently conspicuous to wring from the Government an admission of the need for some measure of reform. According to the existing system the four hundred and fifty-three members of the Prussian House of Representatives are elected for five years by a suffrage which, although universal, is neither direct nor equal, and it is of interest to recall the details of this system. Members are chosen in districts, which for purposes of election are subdivided into smaller divisions, (*Urwahlbezirke*), in each of which the actual electorate is divided into three classes according to the amount of taxes that they pay; the largest tax-payers who together pay one third of the taxes form the first class; the next largest tax-payers paying another third of the taxes form the second class, while the rest of the people form the third class. Each of these classes choose separately, and by absolute majority vote, one third of the electors to which the *Urwahlbezirk* is entitled on the basis of one elector for every two hundred and fifty souls. All the electors so chosen in the district then meet together and elect the representative by absolute majority vote. Both in the voting by the people for the electors and by these for the representatives the vote has to be given orally, and the agitation both of the Socialists and of the Liberal party has long been directed towards the introduction of the secret ballot. On this point the Government still refuses to meet the people, nor will it abolish the three-class system. From the brief telegraphic summary of the new Reform Bill we learn that the only noticeable concession made is in regard to the abolition of the electoral colleges, although it is stated that the number of voters in the higher classes has been increased. Even this improvement would not be likely to satisfy the popular demand, unless it were accompanied by a redistribution of seats; for, if we are not mistaken, the electoral districts have not been changed since 1860—an anomaly that leads to great inequalities of representa-

tion, not the least conspicuous of which is the allotment of only nine members to Berlin with one twentieth of the total population of Prussia within its boundaries.

More than academic interest attaches to this Prussian system of election, which has been well termed a singular compromise between universal suffrage and property qualification. Under it everybody votes and has a certain share in the direction of public affairs; but the largest tax-payers, that is, the richest men, comparatively few in number, choose as many electors as the bulk of the people. In municipal government, to which the same principle is applied in Prussia, it is claimed for the system that it has the good effect of making the administration of the city a matter of business rather than of politics; but its defects are more apparent in the case of parliamentary elections. The meagre representation allotted to the bulk of the people causes the majority to abstain from voting and thus invalidates the claim of the members as a body to voice the opinion of the nation, while the system has the inevitable result of making party lines coincide with social distinctions and accentuating the antagonism between rich and poor. To the fortunate absence in the past in English political life of all class jealousy may be attributed the steady progress of our political liberty; and not the least discomforting feature of recent tendencies is the misguided attempt to foster enmity between the masses and the classes. In Prussia class struggles have characterized all stages of her history, with the result that the aristocracy have belonged wholly to one political party, and the proletariat with gradual acquisition of political power instinctively groups itself in another party. Popular government, therefore, as opposed to bureaucratic government remains an impossibility for Prussia, until such time as one great party, drawing support from every rank in life, speaks in the name of the people, without distinction of class.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—ADV.



## THE MILITARY RIOTS.

February 17.

It must be admitted that the opening of the new year has not been auspicious. At two of the principal cities of the Empire there have been violent riots among troops that, in so far as they are trained upon modern lines, are to be considered as the nucleus of China's future defences. And while the two outbreaks differ in detail, there is enough similarity between them to afford a very serious warning of yet graver possibilities to come. Both at Soochow and Canton, the disturbance would appear to have begun with the punishment of one or two privates. As regards Soochow, the theory has been advanced that the soldiers were enraged because they were denied free entrance to a theatre. But the obvious convenience of this explanation as a shield for the native authorities renders it far less credible than the first account given, that the soldiers mutinied as a revenge for the bamboozing of one of their comrades. At Canton some mention has been made of the workings of the Komingtang secret society. But there is little need to go beyond the straightforward version of our Hongkong correspondent, namely that a couple of soldiers were arrested as the result of some petty quarrel with a shopkeeper, and that their companions went to their rescue. Similar outbreaks between police and the military have occurred before, though usually with less violence; and it is to be feared that they will occur again, unless a better sense of discipline be inculcated with the better training in arms. As might be expected, the outbreak at Canton was far the more sanguinary of the two. Here also the quarrel appears to have been embittered by the presence of a Manchu contingent, numbering, we believe, some 2,000 men. For two or three days the city was virtually besieged, and the casualties amounted to some hundreds. But in both cases it is clear that, once aroused, the soldiers warmed to their work with complete disregard of consequences and of the nominal authority of their commanders; and if there was less bloodshed at Soochow, the damage to property by these New Year festivities is estimated at the respectable sum of at least Tls. 10,000.

Whether any foreigners have suffered in the riots at Canton we have yet to learn. As regards Soochow, the misadventure of the four English visitors from Shang-

hai is too well known to need repetition. But the fact that the injuries inflicted on Messrs. Ladd, Nottingham, Ward and Wedderburn were, happily, less serious than they might easily have been, must not be allowed to blind us to the necessity of adequate reparation; and by adequate we would imply something more than the arrest and incarceration of a few obscure Chinese more or less remotely connected with the trouble of the moment. The fact that the visitors may or may not have been dressed in such a manner as to excite particular animosity in view of rumours prevalent of the approaching partition of China, is quite beside the point at issue, namely, that the men were admittedly beyond control by their commanding officers; and that the latter, by withdrawing the usual pickets from the city, had not even taken the trouble to guard against such disturbances of public order as might well be expected in a time of general holiday-making. Although several arrests have been made, it is said that the prisoners in question are merely men who came into the riot after looting had begun, not the original fomenters of trouble; and it is easy to imagine that the authorities would only be too glad to find scapegoats among those who had friends less formidable to avenge their cause than the soldiers. If the punishment of a breach of garrison discipline gave rise to so much trouble, what might not be the result of the severer penalties that are now required? That the Japanese Consul at Soochow has demanded compensation of four or five hundred taels, is probably a piece of native journalistic ingenuity designed to rally popular feeling to the side of the Chinese officials. But the statement that the Consul insists upon the responsible authorities being punished for failing to afford protection, whether correct or not, indicates undoubtedly the lines on which reparation should be sought. Whether the cause of complaint be a boycott, a breach of treaty obligations or a riot like those of last week, there is but one way of guarding against such eventualities in the future; that is, by fixing the responsibility on the officials and not allowing it to be shouldered upon relatively innocent private persons.

We would lay particular stress on this point not so much for the gravity of the damage done on the present occasion as with a view to preventing worse things in the future, and for two main reasons. In the first place there is not the slightest doubt that the inability of

officials to keep order is often purposely exaggerated. The speed and ruthlessness with which the riots at Pinghsiang last spring were stamped out provides eloquent proof that the governing classes can act efficiently when they have a mind. It is true that the trouble at Pinghsiang was of a different order from what has occurred at Soochow and Canton; that revolutionaries were concerned, not modern-trained troops. But this fact only lends a greater emphasis to the second point that we have to make, namely, that an army trained on modern lines, with modern weapons, but without proper discipline, creates a new danger in the country on which the Government would not appear as yet to have calculated. For the time being the modern-trained troops of China not exceeding in all, we believe, some two hundred thousand men are insignificant as compared with the hundreds of millions of the nation. But the system on which the Empire is administered, the want of cohesion between provinces and capital, gives to those two hundred thousand an importance altogether out of proportion to their numbers. It is merely necessary to recall the story of the *coup d'état* of 1898, in order to realize the power that rests with any official who can count on the fidelity of a certain number of troops; and we have to remember that the most prominent part of the Government's programme to-day is to increase the armament of the nation on modern lines. For these reasons the riots at Soochow and Canton must be counted far above the cost of the immediate damage suffered; and the need to fix the responsibility upon those commanders who have allowed their men to get out of hand becomes an affair, not only for those who have incurred loss in the outbreak, but for the welfare of the nation.

## NOTES & COMMENTS.

February 15.

### HAPPINESS, UNLIMITED.

A novel, but over-ambitious idea is suggested by a correspondent. He informs us that he projects the formation of a huge international concern to be known as Happiness, Unlimited. "If everyone" (he writes) "obeyed the dictates of duty and cultivated the 'singing heart' this world, now rather a grim old place, would better and brighten, and life, for all or most, would lilt along. Recognition of the fact that we should be joyous and speak, look and act cheerily, because by so doing we may brighten the lives of those with whom we come in contact,



would come, if people were constantly reminded of that duty. Every man, woman and child should hold perpetually in mind that a sunny face and gladness of speech, constantly cultivated, not only give personal happiness, but let fall little rays of sunlight into lives beneath the shadow of sorrow; may even by the Almighty's grace, perhaps, lend a little light to lives in the darkness of despair. As an extremely minor poet once tried to express it:—

I hope the time will come on earth  
When light will shine on those  
benighted.  
When none will feel the stress of death  
Nor grieve that love is unrequited,  
When men have but one standard—  
WORK.

And all the wrongs of life are righted.  
What he failed to understand was that nothing can be accomplished by hoping alone; that there must be overt and sustained action. In this age of co-operation and of joint stock companies it has occurred to me that the institution of a gigantic Happiness Trust might result in the ultimate payment of enormous dividends of gladness. The details I have not worked out, but I suggest that the President or Managing Director, (whatever appellation be selected), should be that gracious woman who, sharing the august throne of King Edward, finds time, amid the cares which beset those in illustrious positions, to extend swift and sweet sympathy to the afflicted. Truly an unusual prospectus, but, perhaps, not without interest as betraying the curious, channels in which some thoughts run, and suitable for reflexion at New Year.

#### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AT HONGKONG.

The question of the erection of a wireless telegraphy station at Hongkong has been prominently to the fore for some months, and at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce the Chairman emphasized the need for immediate action. After referring to the absolute necessity for a properly equipped station in the Colony, with a range of at least 1,500 miles, Mr. Hewett said that, while it was not the province of the Chamber of Commerce to push the interests of any individual business concern, it appeared that they should no longer be dependent upon his Majesty's Navy for their wireless station, but that one should be erected independently of the Navy. In order to make this thoroughly efficient and self-supporting it should be conducted as a commercial undertaking and not as a Government concern, but of course, the usual conditions would have to be imposed to preserve sovereign rights and control in time of war. To shipping the erection of such a station is of the greatest moment, and its value would increase month by month, not to say year by year. In 1907, the latest figures to hand, the tonnage of British and foreign vessels entered at Victoria, Hongkong, was 11,441,700 tons, compared with 11,194,073 tons at London. The anomaly of Hongkong not having a commercial system of wireless telegraphy is too apparent to need emphasis. In Octo-

ber last Messrs. Keegan and Rosencrantz, who have the sole right to deal in and use in the Far East the wireless equipment of the United Wireless Telegraph Co., solicited the interest of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce in their application to the Government for a licence giving them the sole right to conduct a wireless telegraphy station in Hongkong for twenty-five years. Naturally the Chamber does not wish to support the application of any particular Company, but it sees the imperative need of the Government either consenting to a commercial company setting up a station or establishing one itself. The usefulness of the station at Shanghai is demonstrated daily; in December 1905 a second British cruiser was called to this port in an emergency by the man-of-war lying off the Bund. We do not need to go far afield to multiply instances of the utility of wireless telegraphy, and Mr. Craddock was not exaggerating its importance when he said that an important seaport cannot be said to be properly equipped, if the means for dealing with wireless messages are absent. Last year over one hundred ships of the British mercantile marine were equipped with wireless apparatus, and other nations have certainly not been slow to install systems both on their vessels and ashore.

#### FIRES.

At about 8.50 on Friday evening a fire broke out in No. 66 Sinza Road. The Brigade was summoned, but when it arrived the premises were well alight, and the flames continued to spread until several of the adjoining houses were burning. After about an hour's hard work the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but houses Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67 and 68 were completely destroyed, and Nos. 63 and 69 were severely damaged by fire and water. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

At about six o'clock on Saturday morning a fire was discovered in the cookhouse of No. 12 Koo Ka Loong. The alarm was immediately raised, and a detachment of police from Louza Station was soon in attendance with their hose. The Fire Brigade was also called out, but before the engines arrived, the police had extinguished the blaze. Very little damage was done.

At five minutes past six on Sunday evening a fire was discovered in the upper portion of the premises Nos. 337-338 Hupeh Road, close to the junction of Hupeh and Foochow Roads. The servants of the house at once advised the Chinese constable on the beat and he, in turn, communicated with the sergeant on duty at Louza Police Station, who dispatched a Police hose and reel to the scene of the fire. Five minutes later the general alarm was sounded and the Fire Brigade attended promptly, but in the meantime the blaze had assumed large proportions and had extended along the Hupeh Road as far as the Chinese Theatre and also along the Foochow Road as far as

the Parsee Garden. In spite of excellent work on the part of the Brigade, it was not until 9 p.m. that all danger was over and in the meantime no fewer than nineteen stores and dwellings, as well as the Hupeh Road Theatre, had been destroyed and five other houses damaged by fire and water. The upper portion of the premises in which the fire originated was used as a tea-shop and the lower portion as a cigarette and candle store, and the premises destroyed and damaged are numbered 333-348 Hupeh Road and 429-436 Foochow Road, the theatre being No. 347 Hupeh Road.

At 10.40 p.m. on Sunday another fire broke out in a soap factory situated at the corner of Elgin and North Shans Roads. The factory and its contents were completely destroyed and the adjoining premises, Nos. 891-897, suffered severe damage by fire and water.

One hour later the alarm rang out again for a fire which had occurred in the upper storey of a Chinese hatter's shop at the junction of Yuenfong and Seward Roads. Details as to the extent of the damage were not available, but it was reported that four small shops were entirely gutted. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a lamp in the bedroom of the store.

#### "A PEEP AT CHINA."

CAST:

|                                                        |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Yen Yow { a Mandarin<br>and his four<br>little wives } | Mr. W. Clifford |
| Nellie Hope... { English Girl }                        | Miss D. Terrill |
| Gracie Varley { English Girl }                         | " K. Wanstall   |
| May Stewart { English Girl }                           | " D. Wilson     |
| Polly Pretty { English Girl }                          | " C. Shepherd   |
| Edith Day { English Girl }                             | "               |
| Yum Yum { Chinese }                                    | M. Harder       |
| Petti Sing { Chinese }                                 | " M. Inch       |
| Flora { Chinese }                                      | " D. Brodie     |
| Ping Pong (an attendant)                               | Mr. B. Wilson   |
| Li Chung (a soldier).....                              | C. Wilson       |

This delightful entertainment draws little upon the leniency that custom properly demands should be extended to amateur performances, especially when they are given by juveniles. Produced for the first time on Friday night, and repeated on Saturday afternoon, "A Peep at China" charmed all who witnessed it.

The sketch itself is slight, as needs must. But, just as the perfect sonnet is as much a poetic gem as is the dazzling epic, so may a sketch, perfectly proportioned, adequately set and efficiently performed, call for its tribute of praise. The "Argument" conveys that a bevy of bright-faced English girls have reached China and experience all the wonder and charm—occasionally repulsion—that even "children of an older growth" feel in this delightful, topsy turvy old Empire. A Mandarin—who expresses the eminently forgivable desire to marry all the sweet-faced English maidens in a bunch, notwithstanding the fact that he is already happily



possessed of four little "Chinese" wives of equally dainty charm—sings clever songs, aided and abetted by a soldier. The English girls retaliate in kind and the essential differences of English and Chinese supply the material for an entirely pleasurable and pleasure-giving game of mental shuttlecock and battle-dore.

Of the performers it may be said that as Yen Yow, the Mandarin, Mr. W. Clifford was a great success. Miss D. Terrill may also be warmly congratulated upon the talent she displayed and Miss Katie Wanstall won genuine applause by the grace of her dancing, especially in the Skirt Dance in which she was associated with Miss Chrissie Sheperd, and Miss Daisy Wilson, who acquitted themselves as well in this as in their personal parts. It would also be difficult to overpraise the dancing of Miss Eileen French, a wonderfully clever little child who would dance her way into the heart of the most curmudgeonly old bachelor. Little Miss Jessie Paramore danced a sailor's hornpipe, in a particularly graceful and fetching manner and was deservedly encored. An Irish Jig by Miss Margaret MacCabe and Master T. Inch was also enchanting and a Fan Ballet, in which appeared the Misses M. Harder, E. French, Mabel Inch and Daisy Brodie, was excellently given. The tribute of a word should be given to little Miss Alice Firth, a delightful dot who was associated with Santa Claus and whose appearance—with a full realization of "word-values"—can only be described as "angelic." The girls who appeared as Chinese ladies showed that in the costume of old China the spiritual beauty of European childhood cannot be hidden—some may even think it may be enhanced. Messrs. B. and C. Wilson acquitted themselves well in their respective parts.

No notice of the performance would be complete without laudatory reference to the splendid work—in which skill and wonderful patience must have been combined—done by Mrs. W. R. Parkin, who was entirely responsible for the whole charming entertainment. The young artists, we understand, are members of her dancing classes and they certainly acquitted themselves with honour to themselves and to their instructor.

## A RIOT IN SOOCHOW.

February 14.

### FOREIGNERS ATTACKED.

A serious attack on four Shanghai residents was made by a body of soldiers at Soochow on Friday.

This disturbance originated amongst the native troops stationed at Soochow. From one source it is learned that the soldiers began rioting on Friday morning because they had not received their pay, while it is also reported that recently there was a change in the command of the troops, that the new General was reputed to be a poor disciplinarian and that the soldiers soon discovered

this and on Friday a number of them tried to obtain free admission to a Chinese theatre. The proprietor of the theatre naturally refused to throw his doors open to the soldiery and the latter then began to riot. They attacked a number of mafoos in charge of carriages, also ricksha coolies and pedestrians and on putting these to flight they encountered Messrs. E. A. Nottingham, W. J. Ward, H. H. Ladd, and R. W. Wedderburn, visitors from Shanghai, and handled them severely.

### THE FOREIGNERS' STORY.

The story told by the foreigners is that they arrived at Soochow at about 10.30 a.m. and proceeded to a place known as the Village Inn, where they made arrangements to stay for two days. It was then decided to go for a ride before lunch and donkeys were hired. When the party had proceeded for about a mile they were offered some ponies and they exchanged their mounts. They then went for a ride down the main road that leads to the Electric Light Works and for a short journey into the country. Shortly before noon it was resolved to return with the ponies to the place where they had been obtained, but when the destination of the party had been almost reached they saw carriages and rickshas rushing towards them from a general stand that is close to the entrance to the Chinese city. The mafoos and ricksha coolies appeared to have taken leave of their senses and collisions with the foremost of them were narrowly averted. The carriages and rickshas soon began to crash together, the coolies deserted their rickshas and fled as if for their lives, while the mafoos jumped down from their boxes cut loose the ponies from the carriages, mounted and galloped away. The foreigners were able to move but slowly, and in a very short space of time a mob could be seen bearing down on them. Thinking that some high official was passing and that the people were being driven back to make way for him, but at the same time wondering at such a panic, the foreigners went forward at a walk, but just as they got to a bend in the roadway they saw some hundreds of Chinese soldiers in great confusion. The Chinese were yelling, fighting and scrambling, and persons were being trodden under foot. The soldiers, who were in uniform, had no arms, but they were belabouring all and sundry with bamboos, and repeatedly they threw stones.

Immediately the soldiers saw the foreigners they made a savage attack upon them, hurling stones and trying to reach them with their bamboos. The ponies were turned about and an attempt was made to ride away, but on account of the press of people, the deserted carriages and rickshas, the foreigners' progress in this direction was barred, so they turned down a small opening to the right, thinking to escape in this way. The Chinese soldiers, however, had apparently anticipated some such manoeuvre, for the four men soon found themselves trapped, as a second

body of soldiers attacked them from the front. These men had run down another path to intercept the foreigners. With one mob charging down upon them from the front and another rushing on from the rear, the party was in a predicament. Mr. Wedderburn was knocked off his pony and was struck on the head with a bamboo, but he remounted and charged his aggressors. Mr. Ward, who was also struck, managed to get up to Mr. Wedderburn, but these two men were cut off from their companions. Fortunately the narrow roadway passed between two pieces of open land, on the left-hand side being some grave mounds and a creek. Messrs. Nottingham and Ladd turned to the left in the hope of finding a bridge over the creek, but in this they were disappointed. Messrs. Ward and Wedderburn, however, turned to the right from the roadway and fought their way to the open country, from which they eventually found their way back to the inn, having sustained nothing worse than bruises.

### A SAVAGE ATTACK.

Meanwhile Messrs. Nottingham and Ladd, finding no means of crossing the creek, were confronted by the united mobs. Mr. Ladd was in front when they tried to ride through the yelling soldiers, who were brandishing their sticks in a most threatening manner, and some were throwing stones and other missiles at them. Mr. Nottingham's pony became very restive, especially when the mob attacked the two men. Mr. Ladd was struck a savage blow across the face with a bamboo and immediately several men prodded and struck him on the body. He was thus knocked off his pony, but he held on to the animal and vaulted back into the saddle. Forcing the pony forward he was able to gain an open space where he took shelter in a shop for a time, and some time later succeeded in reaching the Village Inn.

Mr. Nottingham was not so fortunate in his efforts to pass through the mob. His mount was somewhat vicious and when the rider was knocked off his back by a heavy blow on the top of the head, the pony lashed out with his heels, for the moment scattering a portion of the rioters, and then bolted. Mr. Nottingham was thus left dismounted in a dazed condition, and without any means of defending himself. The soldiers struck him repeatedly with their bamboos, but he could not get within striking distance of them, so dexterously did they use their sticks. After being dismounted, Mr. Nottingham staggered a few paces, and was knocked down again. Several times he got up from the ground, only to be brought down again. Each time he got on his feet he managed to walk a few yards, and at last he reached some Chinese houses. Here he was again knocked down and he was unable to get up again, when a well-dressed Chinese appeared on the scene and intervened. During this time the savage yells of the Chinese were terrible to hear, and they attacked Mr. Nottingham like madmen.



## TIMELY ASSISTANCE.

The Chinese gentleman argued with the soldiers and this gave Mr. Nottingham time to recover himself and get to his feet. He was able to stagger to the main road and was allowed to make his way, cut and bleeding, back to the inn, which was about a mile away. When he arrived at the inn he was in a serious condition. A number of foreigners were having lunch when he arrived and they attended to his injuries as best they could. Mr. Nottingham related what had happened, and shortly afterwards Messrs. Wedderburn and Ward arrived. Mr. Ladd galloped up some time later. He had a large welt across the face and was much bruised. The whole affair lasted about an hour and nothing more was heard of the mob.

A strange incident of the affair was that when Mr. Nottingham was walking along the main road to the inn he passed several groups of Chinese soldiers, but they did not molest him in any way. This may be taken to show that only a portion of the garrison was concerned in the rioting.

The four foreigners were wearing khaki riding coats and soft cloth hats. At first it was thought that the Chinese might have believed them to be soldiers, but such a theory may be dismissed as except for the colour of their coats they were wearing nothing which bore any resemblance to uniform.

## MR. NOTTINGHAM'S INJURIES.

The party returned to Shanghai and Dr. G. E. Goode attended to Mr. Nottingham's injuries. He has certified that Mr. Nottingham has been subjected to considerable violence and is suffering from shock. He found large abrasions over the left elbow, right shoulder, and ribs; deep cuts on two of the fingers of the right hand, one of which was also badly bruised, and a scalp wound one and a half inches in length on the top of the head. Both cheeks and eyelids were swollen and discoloured, the result of blows, and there were five cuts on his face and nose. The doctor is of opinion that a week or ten days must elapse before Mr. Nottingham will be fit to follow his occupation.

## CHINESE REPORTS.

Native reports state that the soldiers wrecked a Japanese theatre (one report says a Japanese shop), and that some Japanese and other foreigners were wounded. The Provincial Treasurer, H. E. Tso Hsiao-tung has come to Shanghai to confer with the foreign Consuls on the matter.

## February 15.

Reports reached Shanghai on Monday to the effect that there was a recurrence of the rioting by a section of the Chinese troops stationed at Soochow, on Sunday. Inquiries made of foreigners who were in the city on Sunday showed that there was some difficulty in obtaining conveyances in the vicinity; that there were persistent rumours of rioting and that a Japanese was reported to have been stabbed by a soldier. Other foreigners who were at Soochow did not hear of any trouble.

The disturbance on Friday originated in the military camp, where about three thousand foreign-drilled troops of the Second Division are stationed. It appears that the Commander-in-Chief of the troops issued an order prohibiting gambling in the camp on New Year's Day. This order was resented by the troops and some of the soldiers went so far as to disobey it openly. An example had to be made and the ring-leader was ordered to receive forty blows with a bamboo, and the sentence was promptly carried out. This enraged his comrades, and the feeling amongst the troops was such that the Commander-in-Chief of the First and Second Divisions stopped all leave. The result of this was that on Friday some forty of the men of the Second Division scaled the walls of the barracks and set out to create a disturbance with a view to getting their officers into trouble with the higher authorities. Close to the camp the soldiers came upon a Japanese "show" and they immediately demanded free admission as their right. This demand was granted, so we are informed, but when the party got inside they began to create a disturbance and the cry of "Ta" (beat) was raised. The soldiers thereupon began to attack the Japanese showmen, whom they put to flight and chased to a well-stocked Japanese chemist shop. An attack on the shop followed, and in a short space of time the plate-glass windows had been shattered and everything breakable smashed to pieces. The soldiers discovered a quantity of Japanese daggers in the shop and these they seized. The Chinese police made no attempt to interfere, and there were no military pickets out, as it is the custom to withdraw them during the first and second days of the New Year. Having demolished the chemist's shop the enraged soldiers set out to spoil all the stores that boasted plate glass windows. Next door to the Japanese chemist was a Chinese dealer in diamonds and precious stones and this man's shop was attacked immediately. Large stones were driven into the windows and the shop was looted. The rioters then turned their attention to other large shops and were demolishing plate-glass and attacking everyone whom they encountered, when the four foreigners from Shanghai appeared on the scene.

To understand what followed it is necessary to explain that recently the report has been circulated in Soochow that a portion of the city and suburbs had been "mortgaged" to foreigners. The dissemination of this canard amongst the people and the garrison has created a certain amount of feeling, and when the riotous soldiers observed four mounted foreigners in semi-uniform they believed that the foreigners had come to interfere and so attacked them. We are informed that this is the view taken by the officials in Soochow. It is explained that these soldiers are not mere "braves," but men who are able to read and write and who have become more or less acquainted with foreign styles of uniform. A well

informed Chinese told a foreigner on Sunday that if the four men who were attacked had not been wearing khaki coats they would not have been molested. A passenger by train from Soochow on Sunday, who is well-acquainted with the Chinese in that city and can speak with authority, states that it is a great mistake for foreigners to wear anything that may be taken for a portion of military uniform, when making trips into the country. He says that there were young men in the train on Sunday night who were wearing portions of firemen's uniforms, khaki coats, breeches and leggings, while some carried canteen flasks and had slouch hats of military pattern. When the natives see these official-looking garments with bright buttons, they become suspicious and if in an angry mood at the time they may go to extreme lengths.

When asked on Sunday what was the cause of Friday's riot the Magistrate in charge of the district said that the cause of the disturbance was that the soldiers laboured under the mistaken idea that they could always get free access to theatres on holidays. This official further said that had the Soochow police been in the charge of a foreigner there would not have been any serious trouble.

Some forty soldiers of the Second Division were still absent from barracks on Sunday. The damage done to property on Friday is estimated, on a conservative basis, at Tls. 10,000.

## FURTHER DETAILS.

Native dispatches state that the cause of the soldiers' riot was that they were refused admission to the Ta Kuan Theatre and that their temper had already been ruffled by the New Year leave granted them, as such was, in their opinion, insufficient. It is stated that they obtained leave on Friday, because on Thursday they attempted to mutiny and set fire to their barracks, when their Commander was going to punish them for causing a disturbance in a theatre. It is said that immediately after the riot the Prefect, the three Magistrates, the Brigade General, and the commanding officers turned out to restore order and they directed the stores which suffered injury to make out a list of their damage so that the matter might be considered by the high authorities. Though several arrests have been made, it is said that these were only looters at the riot and none of them were soldiers, the real rioters.

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## THE COMETS OF 1910.

The following notes on the Comets have been courteously forwarded to us by the Director of Sicawei Observatory for publication :—

1.—Halley's Comet has been visible for some days past with a mean power instrument, between Saturn and  $\gamma$  Pegasi, about a third of the distance from Saturn. On April 20 it will pass nearest to the sun (about 58,000,000 miles distant) with a velocity of 33½ miles a second.

Then it will become again visible in the evening and might attain very great brilliancy.

It will pass between the earth and the sun on May 18.

2.—Winnecke's Comet.—Its south declination-20°, according to the report in "Nature," continued to increase from the month of October and probably prevented it from being observed in our regions.

The astronomical reviews for January have confirmed this forecast.

3.—The position of the Daniel Comet was, according to M. Ebel's calculation for January 20, 57°33' north declination and 6h. 23m. right ascension.

Its declination increased 1° in five days, whereas the right ascension was but slowly increasing. It was then of the 11th magnitude and its brightness diminishing.

4.—A fourth big Comet seen about sunset from January 21 to 30, of which the tail was the largest one observed since 1882, decreased rapidly in brightness and disappeared in the Zodiacal light.

## THE PEKING POSTAL SERVICE.

The following communication has been issued by the Chinese Imperial Post Office :—

Recent articles in various newspapers leave the public under the impression that the arrangements made by the I.P.O. for the transmission of mails between Peking, etc., and Shanghai during the winter are defective. The following questions are asked : (1) Why does the I.P.O. not notify the public of exact date of departure of steamers from Chinwangtao ? (2) Why are mails not sent via Hankow when no steamers are available ?

In reply to these questions it may be stated that, as the hour of departure of a steamer is not decided until after its arrival in port, and as its stay there is short, there is, as a rule, not sufficient time to dispatch mails from Peking and Tientsin when telegraphic information from Chinwangtao as to that vessel is received. Mails are, therefore, sent daily.

Mails to Shanghai via Hankow take from five to seven days. With a direct steamer from Chinwangtao they will only

take three days. Steamers usually sail every three days, the I.P.O. finds, therefore, that it will not be to the advantage of the public to change its practice of sending mails by sea. During the whole of last winter and most of the current season, the sea service has been fairly regular, and recent criticisms have been based on one or two exceptional cases of delay in arrival in Peking of southern mails, due to steamers from Shanghai having been postponed from one day to another during a week or more.

The I.P.O. has made its arrangements after due and careful consideration, but it cannot hold itself responsible for delays occurring in consequence of sudden and unexpected changes in dates of sailings. Those who consider they will gain by sending letters via Hankow have only to mark them accordingly.

## A RAILWAY DISASTER.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

Sinyangchou, Feb. 9.

A terrible accident happened here a few days ago at a small station, Lichiatsai, fifteen miles to the south on the Hankow-Peking Railway. It has been difficult to get any reliable information about it, as I have had no chance to interview eyewitnesses, but the following will give you the main facts.

Several cars of a south-bound freight train became detached while running up quite a steep grade near Lichiatsai. As the people on those cars evidently knew nothing about putting on the brakes, they very soon started on a backward run. Now it so happened that another south-bound freight also had left Sinyang about this time, and the result was a fatal collision between this train and the runaway cars. The engine of the former was telescoped into the latter. Some say that ten, others that seventeen persons were killed and a great many wounded. Among the dead were several soldiers and a military official. Some of them were so mutilated that they could not be identified, and the head of one body could not be found.

The reason for this great loss of life is that when goods are shipped, the owner, or some one in his place, must buy a ticket and "ya"—"sit on"—the shipment to its destination, as the railroad assumes no responsibility whatever. Every freight train consequently carries scores of passengers beside the freight.

## THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES.

The following report on the Provincial Assemblies by the Peking correspondent of "The Times" is of special interest :—

The inauguration of the Provincial Assemblies on October 14 was the most important event in China during

the past year. As in the case of opium suppression, different degrees of thoroughness have characterized the new departure, but the general result has more than fulfilled expectations.

It will be remembered that by Imperial Decree dated October 19, 1907, twenty-two Deliberative Assemblies were created, one for each of the eighteen provinces of China proper, one for each of the three provinces of Manchuria, and one for the New Dominion or Chinese Turkestan. Of these, twenty-one were ceremoniously opened on October 14, in the presence of the Viceroy or Governor, who delivered an introductory dissertation. In the case of the New Dominion the Assembly, as will be seen later, could not be constituted. In the other twenty-one provinces preparations differing in degree in different provinces had been made for the election. In some, notably in Shantung, Shansi, and Yunnan, the electorates were prepared and educated by lecturers sent throughout the province, and this practice will, before the next election, be extended to all the provinces. The numbers of electors who exercised the right of voting varied in different provinces. There was considerable apathy : there was the mistrust inevitable in an imperfectly educated country. No trace of anti-Christian prejudice marked any of the elections, and native Christians exercised freely the right of voting.

After the election a President and two Vice-Presidents were elected and a standing committee varying in number according to the size of the Chamber. There was payment of members, the Presidents in most of the Assemblies receiving 150 taels (roughly £19), the Vice-Presidents 120 taels (roughly £15), the standing Committee 70 taels (roughly £9), and the members 50 taels (roughly £6) per month each, besides travelling expenses. In every case the president was a conspicuous member of the gentry, a wealthy merchant, or one of the *literati*.

The session occupied forty days from the 1st of the 9th to the 10th of the 10th moon—i.e., October 14 to November 22. But in the case of Chih-li and one or two other provinces the sittings were extended to fifty days. Rules of procedure followed Western lines, each subject having to be submitted to three readings. Debates were open to the public by the presentation of tickets issued by members. Tables and chairs were set apart for the reporters of the local newspapers, and the proceedings were daily recorded. Some of the addresses given at the opening were quite noteworthy. Conspicuous was the address of the Acting-Governor of Shantung, Sun Pao-chi. Formerly Minister to Paris and later to Berlin, Sun Pao-chi could speak with the authority of experience and with the confidence due to the fact that he is a favoured *protégé* of Prince Ching, the President of the Grand Council, whose fifth son is married to one of the daughters of Sun Pao-chi. In his address Sun Pao-chi traced the history of constitutional government. He urged that there should be no fear of adverse criticism, and he cited with



commendation the conduct of Yuan Shih-kai who, when Governor of Shantung, suppressed the Boxer movement in the province. He besought the Assembly to calm and dispassionate investigation. His reference to Yuan Shih-kai was believed to have Imperial approval, and for that reason it attracted wide attention.

#### THE SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

The Governor himself submitted a number of subjects for discussion—*e.g.*, local self-government, how should it be inaugurated? education, what lines should it follow? and similar questions regarding police, trade and industry, land taxation and standardization of weights and measures. In Shantung province 119,549 voters recorded their votes. They sent to the Assembly 103 members, the senior member for the capital, Chinanfu, being the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Proceedings throughout were conducted with excellent good sense, and anybody seeing the orderly discussion of these grave gentry would think that the Assembly had been in existence for years.

In Manchuria, in Mukden province, 52,679 men exercised their right of voting. Of the fifty members elected twenty-six had some official rank, forty-two had literary degrees, and four had studied in Japan. Subjects similar to those in Shantung were discussed, emphasis being laid upon the prohibition of opium, the improvement of agriculture—especially of wheat and beans—the reorganization of land and other taxes, the development of trade, and the reform of currency.

In Chihli province, since the new buildings were not yet ready, the Assembly held its opening meeting in the Memorial Temple of Li Hung-chang. There were present at the opening 140 members. Among subjects discussed was the interesting one of development of instruction in the easy writing of Chinese characters. A proposal of twelve members urging the cancelling of the Agreement recently concluded between Japan and China for the settlement of the questions relating to Manchuria was met by an intimation from the Viceroy's deputy that such questions were beyond the province of the Assembly. Members were reminded of the conditions under which they were permitted to assemble. The members acquiesced and withdrew the proposal.

#### THE SHANSI AND NANKING ASSEMBLIES.

In Shansi province the Assembly was a conspicuous success. During a recent journey to Taiyuanfu and Hsianfu while the Assemblies were in session I was much impressed with the serious spirit with which the members of the Assemblies in these two cities had entered upon their duties. In Shansi ninety members were elected. The President, Liang Shan-chi, is one of the most distinguished scholars in the province. In his opening address the President paid a graceful compliment to England, where his son is being educated, speaking of her as "the friend of China and the Mother of Parliaments." Much of the work of the Assembly was given to the subject

of opium suppression. Led by the Progressive Ting Pao-chuan, the present Governor, Shansi is foremost among the provinces of China in its campaign against opium. In no other province has the cultivation of the poppy been so entirely suppressed. The Provincial Assembly unanimously approved of this course, and unanimously resolved to oppose the continued entry of the drug from adjoining provinces.

In Hsianfu, that historic capital of China to which the Court fled in 1900, the Assembly was opened with *clat* by the Governor, an amiable old Manchu, who submitted a grave dissertation on constitutional government, a subject on which he could speak with the complete detachment due to entire ignorance. While the Provincial Assembly of Kansuh province was meeting in the capital, the Viceroy Sheng Yun was on his way back to Peking, having been removed from office for "opposing the Imperial will" by memorializing the Throne that the time had not yet come for granting the province a representative assembly.

In Nanking the foreign Consuls were present at the opening ceremony, and were struck with the orderly and impressive manner with which the proceedings were conducted. The subjects discussed embraced currency reform, the taking of the census, railway extension, reclamation of waste lands, river dredging, agriculture and afforestation, opium prohibition, stamp duty, questions of *likin*, of standardization of weights and measures, and the formation of a society for spreading among the people a knowledge of the principles of constitutional government.

#### THE HUPEH, HUNAN, AND SZECHUAN ASSEMBLIES.

In Hupeh province, which had an Assembly of eighty members, 113,233 voters went to the poll. The subjects discussed ranged from education, opium suppression, and encouragement of agriculture and forestry to the prevention of fires.

In Hunan province the gentry have always been more powerful than in any other province of China. It is a common saying that they are more powerful than the officials. An association of the gentry meeting in the capital is always consulted on all matters affecting the province. The Provincial Assembly has extended the authority of the association. The two most prominent members of this association were elected President and Vice-President of the new Assembly.

Of the 105 members elected in Szechuan province the greater number were either holders of official rank or graduates under the old system of examination. Six only were elected under the property qualification. A large percentage of the members, including the President, Pu Tien-chun, were students who had returned from Japan. No other Assembly was more free in its criticisms of the authorities. Early in its proceedings the Assembly had a constitutional struggle with the Viceroy as to its rights. The Assembly won the day and thereby

gained greatly in *prestige*. Chinese spectators admired the independent manner in which the members discussed questions affecting the interests of the province, the finest and richest in the Chinese Empire. Among subjects discussed were the eradication of superstition, the abandonment of foot-binding, the prevention of disputes between Christian converts and non-Christians, the establishment of trade banks, and the need of universal education. The Viceroy of Szechuan is the well-known Bannerman, Chao Erh-hsun, who was the first Viceroy of Manchuria after the reorganization.

#### THE OTHER PROVINCES.

Space forbids a reference to each of the Assemblies, but the "dignity and grace" which marked the proceedings in Foochow and the "excellent repute" of the President of the Canton Assembly must be noted. In the latter province there was friction as to the forms of address between the Assembly and the higher provincial authorities, but it is remarkable how few have been these differences and how easily and amicably they have been adjusted. Among other subjects discussed in Canton were the suppression of gambling, the reform of prisons, and the abolition of the old system of police and *yamen* runners. To overcome the language difficulty in this Assembly it was arranged that either Mandarin or Cantonese could be employed, each speech being translated after its delivery.

In Yunnan, Kweichow, and Kwangsi proceedings followed the lines of other provinces. In Kweilin, the capital of Kwangsi, the Assembly numbered fifty-eight members, and there was early need of a protest by the President against the attempted encroachment on their privilege on the part of the Governor.

In Kweichow impetus is being given to opium restriction, and the province promises, under the impulse of the Assembly, to come into line with its sister province of Yunnan, where the suppression of the cultivation of the poppy has been a remarkable feature.

In the New Dominion there was no meeting of the Assembly. In its stead an Organization Office was created in the capital, Tihuaifu (Urumchi), in conformity with the suggestion of the Governor, for it was early seen that the difficulties of assembling representatives from such far-distant portions of the territory as Kashgar, Ili, and Tarbagatai and the difficulties of religion and of race were insuperable. In addition, voters were few, and those available for membership were still fewer. At the Organization Office meetings were held in which various systems of colonial government were discussed. It was resolved to suggest that in place of a deliberative Assembly the New Dominion should be given some such system of representation as is seen in British Crown Colonies. It was suggested that a limited council should be created, composed of officials and of gentry elected by persons possessing the franchise and approved by the provincial authorities. At the same time it was decided that education was to be vigor-



ously spread and schools founded with the object of increasing the proportion of persons knowing Chinese.

#### SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

To conclude. A study of the reports of the proceedings so far available of the first session of the Provincial Assemblies supports the contention that the Throne has been justified in granting the subjects of the Empire a limited right of speech through their chosen representatives. The programmes of debate have been strictly in accordance with the Imperial edict, and the proceedings have been marked with dignity and decorum. The net result justifies the declaration made by a high authority, who has been given special opportunity of forming a judgement, that the "members have fulfilled their appointed task of working in harmony with the executive authorities in the interests of their respective provinces."

The franchise is a limited one. Males of not less than twenty-five years of age are qualified to elect members in their own provinces if they belong to one of the following five categories:—1. Those who have completed three years' service in educational or other work conducive to the public good. 2. Those who have graduated in China or abroad from schools of a certain standing. 3. Those who have certain degrees under the old system of examinations. 4. Civil officials of the seventh rank and higher, and military officials of the fifth rank and higher. 5. Those who have property to the value of not less than \$5,000. Males of twenty-five years or over are qualified to elect members in provinces other than their own provided they have resided there ten years and possess property to the value of \$10,000. Opium smokers and "turbulent or law-breaking persons," illiterates, and certain other categories are not allowed to vote.

Any native of a province who has attained the age of thirty and any one thirty years old not a native of the province who has lived in the province at least ten years is eligible for election as a member of Assembly.

## COMMERCIAL NOTES.

#### BULLION.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid's Circular dated London, January 21, says:—

The Silver market has again been very quiet and the price only fluctuated between 24½d. & 24¼d., the latter being to-day's quotation. The statistical position shows some improvement, Stocks in Bombay being reduced to 8,400 bars and the stock of Sycee and bars in Shanghai also shows a continuous decline. This indicates a very fair absorption of Silver by the East, but the improved conditions are not in any way reflected in transactions here, the market remaining in a stagnant and uninteresting condition, no large operators being tempted to work for a movement in either direction.

The arrivals of Bar Gold were small this week and the Bank of England has only secured £156,000 during the

week, the remainder being absorbed by Continental and other demands. Since our last, £220,000 in sovereigns has been withdrawn from the Bank of England chiefly for South America.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s Circular dated London, January 20, contains the following:—

Gold.—With the exception of the usual demand for India, bar gold has not been in request for export.

Whether the whole of the residue of the £500,000 in the market this week be sent into the Bank of England, or part be bought and stored by joint stock Banks as on some previous occasions, the immediate result is the same, viz: that the gold remains in the country.

Moreover, the Central institution benefits indirectly in the latter case, by the ability of the joint stock Banks to provide sovereigns for reserve purposes to a similar value, whenever it may seem desirable.

The following amounts were received by the Bank of England:—

Jan. 15, £20,000 in bar gold.

" 17, 35,000 " " "

" 18, 88,000 " " "

" 20, 13,000 " " "

Withdrawal of £80,000 was made on the 15th instant for the River Plate, making a net influx for the week of £76,000.—

Silver.—There is a little more "character" about the market than appeared last week. The price finds some difficulty in rising but, taking into account the general position at the present time and the possibilities attaching to the future the outlook for silver is good, and the strong inclination to buy for the East, both Near and Far, whenever the price touches 24½d., is the best confirmation that the market just now is on a healthy basis.

Shipments of £75,000 and £50,000 to Germany since the beginning of the year show the substantial character of the Continental orders, and also reduce the stocks in London.

The actual output from the Cobalt Mines of Ontario for the past year is close upon 23½ million ounces, an advance of 4½ millions on the total for the preceding year. This is far below many of the optimistic reports that have been current, and suggests that the more widespread the area mined, and the more thorough their operations, the less likely the output is to increase in proportion.

It is stated that there is a decrease of 11 per cent in the area under cotton in the Panjab, but, though the ground under cultivation is smaller in extent, the yield is expected to be considerably greater, namely, 19 per cent above last harvest, and 25 per cent above the quinquennial average.

The offtake in Bombay has fallen to 150 bars a day. The stocks there are reduced to 8,400 bars, but the 'settlement' steamer will arrive in a week's time with about 3,500 on board. When we consider that three months and a half ago the stock there was 14,500 bars, the position now is obviously sounder.

A shipment of £45,000 has been made from San Francisco to the Far East.

#### RUBBER.

London, February 10.

To-day's quotation for Para Rubber, fine, hard cure, spot or near, is 8s. 3d. per lb., sellers.—Reuter.

The "London & China Express" of January 21 contains the following:—

The market for Pará has been firm and dearer, with very reserved sellers, and only a restricted business has been done. Fine Hard on the spot is quoted at 7s. 8d., January delivery sold at 7s. 8d. and buyers, February-March and March-April at 7s. 7½d. and buyers, April-May 7s. 7½d. value. Soft Fine March-April sold at 7s. 4½d. The receipts at Pará this month are 3,300 tons. The quotation for good average sheet is about 7s. 9½d. to 8s. 9½d. per lb.

Great buoyancy is displayed by both shares and the raw material. After a slight set-back in prices on the 17th instant, Rubber Shares have come yet more strongly into demand, and leading Rubber Share Brokers are kept busy and late executing orders on behalf of home and foreign clients—the latter a quickly widening circle. Buying from the East has been conspicuous. Under such influences the market has gathered strength each day. The slight reaction on the 17th was due to the political situation, but prices have risen entirely above such influences, and as far as the Rubber Share market is concerned there might be no general election in progress. Politics have scarcely caused a ripple. The market to-day still continues its advance. The new issues have been the Kota Tinggi (Johore) Rubber Company, with a capital of £35,000, in 2s. shares which went off rapidly, and the Malayalam and Indian Company with a capital of £500,000 in shares of £1 each. The Siak (Sumatra) Rubber Estates will be out shortly with a capital of £75,000 in £1 shares.

#### THE PUBLIC SALES.

About 2,057 packages plantation grown Pará were offered on the 18th instant, weighing about 105 tons (80 tons Malaya and 25 tons Ceylon), and meeting with good competition everything sold. The quantity was smaller than anticipated, owing to the non-inclusion of goods by the Namur, samples of which arrived too late. During the sale prices improved about 3d. per lb., showing an advance of about 4d. to 5d. per lb. for Sheets and Biscuits, 2½d. to 3d. for good Crêpes, about 6d. per lb. for brown Crêpes, and about 3d. for Scrap. From the shareholders' point of view the sale was a very satisfactory one. Consumers bid begrudgingly, but bid they must as stocks are none too plentiful.

#### MANCHESTER GOODS.

A Manchester report dated January 20 says:—In a few instances the fall in cotton has sufficed to dissipate differences between buyer and seller, and goods have changed hands at figures which were absurdly inadequate at the end of December. China standards are



brought nearer to buyers' ideas, but not near enough to stimulate the market into business in any quantity. Reports from this outlet, are, however, slowly improving. There are signs that the pressure to sell is diminishing among holders of goods in China. Indian prospects are good. Every decline in cotton has enabled some orders to be worked. A fair amount of buying has recently been done for Africa. Home traders report a fairly good outlook, and are taking up contracts pretty promptly. Spinners of American report an unsatisfactory market; shipping bundles are not moving freely.

Messrs. Richard Haworth and Co.'s Market Report dated Manchester, January 20, says:—

American Cotton has been extremely unsettled and prices have declined 31 points. The main feature has been the liquidation in the American markets of the huge and unwieldy "bull" accounts, which process caused a heavy slump, but actual cotton being much more firmly held, was not correspondingly affected; nor has the decline been fully responded to in this market, there being a feeling that the liquidation of these weak speculative accounts must eventually bring about a distinctly healthier tone. Egyptians have been comparatively steadier and values show an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., "Good" Brown being quoted 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. as compared with 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a week ago.

The erratic course of the raw material does not inspire confidence in the Cloth section and although demand appears to be on a slightly larger scale, the actual business booked is of a sparse character. In some instances the easier tone has helped matters, but in the majority of cases the discrepancy between buyer and seller is too wide to admit of more than a restricted trade. Inquiry for China has been rather better, but there is very little weight behind it and the numerous quotations wired out have been attended with poor results: some makes of Shirtings have been in request but transactions are very difficult to arrange.

The large markets of the Dependency have been more in evidence though the general tone is inactive: business has been put through on a limited scale at prices which afford little satisfaction to makers. For the smaller markets both in the far and near East there is a sprinkling of orders and there is rather more doing with the Continent. South American demand is of moderate dimensions.

In the Home trade the tone continues slow and few orders of importance have been placed during the week: the elections are frequently mentioned as being a disturbing factor.

The market closes with a quiet tone. Middling Spot, 7.61d.; last week, 7.90d.; last year, 5.19d.

Egyptian Cotton:—"Good" brown, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; last week, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; last year, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The bank rate has been reduced today from 4 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

## TEA.

Messrs. Wm., Jas. and Hy. Thompson's Tea Circular dated London,

January 20, states:—China—Arrivals: str. Namur and Breconshire, with 3,615 packages and 2,468 in transit. Market: The Congou auction on the 19th instant comprised 1,156 packages, all of which were withdrawn. During the same week last year 724 packages were offered. Since January, 1, 1,930 packages have been catalogued, compared with 3,335 for the corresponding period in 1909. Privately: Since our last some further business has been done in Siftings at steady rates, and also among Monings about 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. The higher grades of Kintucks and Monings have been dealt in in small quantities at firm prices. Java: The sale on 20th instant comprised 5,136 packages against 3,803 packages last year. Since January 1, 10,766 packages have been catalogued compared with 9,891 packages in 1909. There was a good demand for common kinds and tippy broken at steady rates, but some of the medium kinds were a trifle easier. The best averages obtained were:—Goalpara, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Tanawatee, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; Ardja Sarie, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; and for the whole sale 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. resulted, compared with 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. a year ago.

Messrs. Walker, Lambie and Co.'s report on the China Tea market, dated January 20, says:—About 1,200 packages were offered at auction, resulting in medium Kheemuns being withdrawn at from 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., a New Season's Panyong selling cheaply at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and Monings at from 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and common Broken Leaf and Siftings not finding buyers in the room. The private market has remained quite firm, with rather less activity in most grades. Broken teas have all been dealt in on rather broader lines, quotations being steady.

Messrs. Geo. White and Co.'s India and Ceylon Tea Memoranda advise:—India.—Auctions were on a reduced scale, viz., 45,300 packages. Demand continued to run on common to medium descriptions under 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and in this section prices were firm; for the higher-priced grades there was a quieter tone, and values were rather easier. For 43,318 packages on estate account 8.14d. per lb. was obtained. Ceylon.—A smaller quantity was brought forward, viz., 33,100 packages. Quality was much as previously. A good demand was experienced, but there was little alteration in values. The average is 8.25d. per lb.

## BULLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s Circular dated London, January 26, contains the following:—

Gold.—Upwards of £400,000 bar gold came into the market this week, and with the exception of that reserved for India and the Trade, will remain in this country, either in the vaults of the Bank of England or elsewhere.

The following amounts were received by the Bank of England:—

Jan. 21, £6,000 in bar gold.  
 „ 24, 13,000 in sovereigns from Australia.  
 „ 25, 17,000 in bar gold.  
 „ 26, 66,000 in „

Withdrawals were made as under:—  
 Jan. 20, £100,000 in sovereigns for Buenos Aires.

„ 20, 40,000 in sovereigns set aside for Straits Settlements Reserve.

„ 21, 41,000 in sovereigns set aside for Straits Settlements Reserve.

„ 24, 160,000 in sovereigns for Paris.

The net efflux during the week is £239,000.

Silver.—The price still clings to 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and finds a difficulty in rising even a sixteenth, except for a day or so. For three weeks past the quotation has merely fluctuated from 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. with the exception of January 7, when it dipped to 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. The reason is, that the market rests mostly on a China basis; when the price breaks away to 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., it is usually, as on last Saturday, the result of a special order. Another steadying factor is that America is inclined to feed the market freely at an advance, but otherwise is a sluggish operator. Meanwhile, demand for prompt delivery is fitful, and the stocks held in London are on the increase, amounting to not less than a million sterling; this was reflected in the price yesterday by a premium of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on forward silver. It is the first occasion this year that the prices for cash and two months were not identical.

The offtake in Bombay is reduced from 150 to 125 bars; the stock shows a reduction there of 800 bars.

A shipment of £15,000,—has been made from San Francisco to Calcutta.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid's Circular dated London, January 28, reports:—

For nearly three weeks now, silver has only varied between 24  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 24  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and the chief feature of the market has been its extreme steadiness. There has, however, been a fair amount of business during the past week, sales by Indian speculators being absorbed by purchases for China. Stocks in London are still accumulating and are said to amount to about a million sterling, but this may be reduced next week when the "settlement" steamer leaves for Bombay.

There has been practically no export demand for Gold and with the exception of what was required for India, this week's arrivals have remained in London. The Bank of England has received £162,000 in Bars and £13,000 in sovereigns against which sovereigns to the value of £356,000 have been withdrawn chiefly for Paris and South America.

## COTTON AND YARN.

Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.'s Yarn Market Report, dated Shanghai, Feb. 14, says:—

Exchange.—The silver market in London has ruled very weak this fortnight and the price has come down to 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. The out-look is not very promising, but it is generally believed that the bottom has been reached and if the market does not advance it will at least be steady at the present rate. The absence of Commercial Bills coupled



with heavy T.T. transactions by speculators depressed the local exchange market and the Rupee rate dropped to 173½. As Banks are closed owing to the holidays, we give below the quotations on the 9th instant.

**American Cotton.**—Despite all attempts by the Bear clique to bring about a permanent decline, market is steadily advancing both in Liverpool and New York, which is not to be wondered at in view of the extremely strong position of this growth. The recent heavy decline did some good inasmuch as spinners were able to book some orders and if there had been a further fall, a greater volume of business would have been put through. But chances of a strong reaction are now remote, particularly as the present up-ward movement is reported to be not speculative but due to legitimate causes. The latest quotations in New York are 15.04 cents and 14.90 cents for May and July respectively, and Liverpool at the close is 8.17d for spot.

**Indian Yarn.**—As mentioned in our last, the fortnight under review should have passed without anything doing, as owing to the approaching end of the year, dealers' time would be wholly taken up by accounts and after once adjusting same it was not customary to do any fresh business until after the New Year. The past year has been remarkable in many respects and it may be noted that, as if to keep up its reputation, contrary to the usual custom a decent turn-over was made this time even after the closing of the books. The reason is not far to seek. The rise in exchange some time ago made Szechuan and River Ports merchants defer their purchases for some time with a view to buy at lower rates, who, however, seeing a steady fall in the Rupee rate, hastened to fill in their requirements without loss of time and had hence to pay Tls. 2 to 3 more than current quotations. Reports received from Tientsin are assuring and we hear that a large amount of money has been sent here for effecting purchases so that as soon as this port is open to navigation we may have very satisfactory clearances.

Considering the present low rate of exchange, prices in Bombay are quite unapproachable. Very little business has been done there for this port, but a good inquiry has been received from Hongkong which has caused the supplying market to advance further. In spite of the unprecedented high level of prices on this side, there is no margin of profit to spinners; on the contrary, they are working at some loss owing to the dearth of the raw material, and we are informed that they are discussing a short-time movement which will most probably be adopted.

**Japanese Yarn.**—This market has ruled quiet but steady. The downward tendency was checked by adverse exchange. First-hand business does not exceed 800 bales and prices have firmed up a tael. Stock is gradually increasing and is at present estimated at 16,000 bales.

In spite of the strength in American cotton, the yarn market in Osaka has

ruled weak and irregular—no doubt owing to the decline in silver and absence of local demand. To-day's quotations on the Exchange are Yen 130.80, Yen 131.00 and Yen 130.60 for February, March and April delivery respectively.

Local quotations are:—

|                      | at Tls. |
|----------------------|---------|
| Kanegafuchi 16s..... | 112.00  |
| Hirano ".....        | 112.00  |
| Kurashiki ".....     | 112.00  |
| Fukushima ".....     | 112.25  |
| Sakai ".....         | 109.00  |
| Miye ".....          | 108.50  |
| Settsu ".....        | 110.00  |
| Senshu 20s.....      | 115.00  |

**Chinese Yarn.**—After a long spell of inactivity, the market has again assumed a spirited look. Fresh sales aggregate to 12,200 bales of No. 16s. at Tls. 110 to Tls. 115, and the market closes strong. Quotations are:—

|              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| No. 16s..... | at Tls. 108/117 |
| " 14s.....   | " 103/112       |
| " 12s.....   | " 100/107       |
| " 10s.....   | " 101/104       |

**Chinese Cotton.**—No business has been done this fortnight, due to the intervention of holidays. Market is hence quiet, but steady, and current quotations are:—

|               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| Tungchow .... | at Tls. 25.6/26.40 |
| Hokushi ..... | " 26.00            |
| Naizu .....   | " 25.00/26.20      |
| Ningpo .....  | " 24.20/26.40      |

Total sales, 3,329 bales; unsold stock estimated at about 45,000 bales; sold, but uncleared, 22,000 bales.

#### METALS AND ENGINEERING.

In their annual circular, Messrs. Jno. Birch and Co., Ltd., (London) give the following outline of the trade in 1909 and of the prospects for 1910:—

We take this opportunity of giving our friends abroad a few notes on the experiences of 1909 and the prospects of 1910, more particularly in connexion with those Industries with which our business is inseparably connected.

In many quarters it was hoped and in others foreshadowed that the year 1909 would witness a return to the excellent conditions which created a boom in the Engineering Trade in 1906 and 1907. This prophecy has not been fulfilled, and the depression, which naturally succeeded the profitable years mentioned, has continued during the greater part of 1909.

Happily, however, a reaction has been clearly manifest during the latter part of the year. There has been an increased demand for metals of all kinds, while many factories dealing with machine tools and machinery generally find they are once more back at their normal level.

If seems safe to say that prospects for 1910 are brighter than they have been for some time past, and the upward progress which has been visible during the past few months is likely to continue.

**Coal.**—The prices of this all-important product have not varied greatly during the past year, and fortunately a threatened strike in June was averted. The Eight Hours Act naturally resulted

in a smaller output, but this has again reached normal, owing to the large number of mines working. Any great variation in price is not anticipated in 1910.

**Iron and Steel.**—It is anticipated that the consumption of iron and steel will be greater in 1910 than in any former year, but the supply is still keeping pace with the demand, and consequently any considerable inflation of prices is not to be expected. Great Britain has, during the past few months, exported a very large quantity of galvanised iron sheets to all parts of the world. The collapse of the Association controlling this material resulted in a sharp fall in prices during September, but owing to the increased demand prices have recovered considerably.

**Railway Material.**—The world's Railway programme for 1910 is large, and there is keen competition to secure orders for Rails and Rolling Stock. But as there is plenty of work ahead, prices are not likely to decline.

**Machinery.**—Fortunately the demand for machinery throughout the world is ever on the increase, and in order to assist our friends abroad once more in their selection of Tools and Appliances, we hope to be in a position during the year to distribute a new Machinery Catalogue, which we trust will be useful, and which we believe will surpass in comprehensiveness any similar book.

**Electricity.**—We find that our Electricity Department is still our busiest. Marked progress has been made during the past year in the manufacture and use of Metallic Filament Lamps in place of Carbon Filament Lamps, and we are exporting the former to all parts of the globe. The use of the telephone is being largely extended in foreign countries, and there would appear to be a considerable field for enterprise in this direction.



Mary Jane is now contented,  
That her work is quickly ended,  
Looks on DALLI\* as a treasure,  
Making work a perfect pleasure.

\* "Dalli" the best, most simple and most comfortable way of ironing. Independent of stove and gas it can be used anywhere. Non-inflammable fuel without noxious fumes. No risk from fire; healthier and safer than any other iron.

Of all Storekeepers.  
Stocked by—  
WHITEWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,  
Shanghai.

3 o-a-f 16-4-09 404 Nov. 6, 1909.



**Motor Cars.**—The export trade in Motor Cars has not shown an increase during the past year, although it has shown a desire to come into line with other branches of the engineering industry. The conditions of business peculiar to the cycle agent and motor dealer are rapidly giving way to more approved methods. The recent exhibition at Olympia revealed no novelties except experimental ones in the construction of cars, and British manufacturers have evidently paid careful attention to detail and finish, which will tend to allow them to compete in future with their Continental rivals, who still retain a very large share of the motor export trade.

While trusting that the year 1910 will prove profitable and satisfactory to our Engineering and Merchant friends in all parts of the world, we take this opportunity of thanking our numerous constituents who have given us the pleasure of dealing with their business in the past.

## OUTPORTS, ETC.

### SINYANGCHOU.

(HONAN.)

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

February 9.

#### THE PARTITION OF CHINA.

The talk of the "partition of the melon" has been very rife here, as elsewhere, during the past few weeks, but is now subsiding, or, perhaps, only taking a little rest till the comet appears. The many newly hatched editors about the country take good care that their people shall not go to sleep for the lack of stimulating topics. Their store of news does not in the least seem to depend on what actually happens, but on the kind of news they think will be most "taking" among the masses. And in that they judge their people quite correctly, for everything dished up is ravenously devoured. No lie is too black not to be taken as sober truth, so long as it has been printed in a newspaper. When we contradict all these will rumours the usual answer is: "Oh, it must be true for it was printed in the newspapers!" They are doing their country a sorry service, indeed.

If the newspapers furnish the news, the students in the modern schools take good care that it does not get stale before it reaches its destination. They are the real leaders in this as in so many other disturbing movements. When the rumour of the melon cutting reached Sinyang a large meeting was held in the normal school here by representatives from every one of the twenty-nine modern schools in this district. Stirring speeches were made and great plans laid. Some of the students even left the schools in order to enlist as soldiers. The posters used so extensively in other places have, however, not been seen here.

## HONGKONG.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

February 8,

SIR HENRY MAY.

There was a large gathering at Government House on Monday afternoon to witness the investiture of the Hon. Sir Henry May, the Colonial Secretary, with the Knight Commandership of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Sir Frederick Lugard, by Royal command read the usual admonition to the new knight and delivered to him the insignia and the order, the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, c. m. o., delivering to him the statutes of the order. "We who share with you the honour of belonging to that Order," said the Governor, "welcome and congratulate you on your promotion in it, and as the Governor of this Colony, I know that I voice the feelings of the whole community in saying that we one and all rejoice that the King has seen fit to reward your long, devoted and conspicuously successful service by conferring upon you the signal honour."

Standing with His Excellency on the dais were Vice Admiral Sir Hedworth Lampton, k. c. v. o.; Major-General R. G. Broadwood, c. b., a. d. c., the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and the Judges of the Supreme Court, while surrounding the new knight were the following Companions of the Order to which he has been promoted:—Sir Paul Chater, Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. Wei Yuk, Colonel Hamier and Colonel Bedford. Subsequently on the lawn Sir Henry received the congratulations of those who had assembled to witness this brief but interesting ceremony.

#### THE GROWING DEMAND FOR EDUCATION.

Owing to the extraordinary expansion that has taken place in the Colony in recent years in the demands for education, and the increasing expenditure on education, while the general revenue of the Colony has been declining, the Governor has decided to appoint a committee to investigate and to make recommendations upon certain definite questions. For instance the committee will have to ascertain whether the money at the Government's disposal for educational purposes is spent in the best possible way, to find some means of controlling indefinite expansion of expenditure upon education, to consider also whether the money which is given by the taxpayers of the Colony towards education cannot, to some small degree, be supplemented in an increased ratio by those who are directly benefited by education in the Colony, and finally to consider whether the Colony's educational system requires any modification to meet the altered demands of the time.

Notwithstanding that the Government has in recent years continually been enlarging schools, the applications

for admission continue to exceed the number of vacancies in the Government schools, and the authorities have now increased the fees to \$3 and \$4 per month.

#### THE NEW MIDDLE CLASS.

At the annual meeting of the Hongkong Branch of the China Association on Monday, Mr. Murray Stewart, the Chairman, reviewed the events of the past year in a speech which occupies three or four columns in the local papers. There was nothing very new in the speech. It dealt mainly with the inauguration of Provincial Councils, the decline of British prestige and the opium question, the writings of "The Times" correspondents in China forming the basis of the speaker's observations. Mr. Stewart concluded by saying that if China's internal political affairs had been precarious from the pro-Chinese point of view, and if her external political affairs had been unsatisfactory from the pro-British point of view, her economic position seemed to have been steadily improving. There seemed no reason to doubt—indeed there was every reason to believe—that there had been an all-round increase in the inland trade, and in the material prosperity of the people generally. "We know" he proceeded "that exports have been increasing by leaps and bounds. Manchurian beans have attained a notoriety second only to Straits rubber. The cry is all for tonnage homewards. Mark, that tonnage homewards is scarce, because of the difficulty of filling up in Europe with cargo for China. When England kicked open China's door the idea was that she would be a splendid customer. The whole of Europe thought so too and hurried to get in. Seventy years is a short time to work so great a change as is indicated by these facts. And so the situation as I see it is this—political unrest and commercial prosperity. May it not be that the former is largely due to the latter? Bad times engender piracy and petty disturbances, but big political movements, due to the rise in the position and influence of a commercial and middle class, reflect national well being. It is prosperity that makes men ambitious for rights and privileges. As the new middle class in China attains greater wealth, so will the powers of the old type of Mandarin decline. I don't think the prospect need dismay us."

#### CHINA NEW YEAR.

It is noteworthy on the eve of a New Year in China that there are no indications in the Colony that the Chinese are desperately put to it to close their accounts. Only one small failure has been heard of, a piece goods firm having failed a few weeks ago for about three lakhs of dollars. And not a single fire has been reported during the past few weeks.

There is a quiet confidence in Chinese business circles that trade is improving generally.



## MEETINGS.

## THE DALLAS HORSE REPOSITORY CO., LD.

## THE ADJOURNED MEETING.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Dallas Horse Repository Company, Ltd. was held in the harness factory of the Company, Mobaw. Road, on Tuesday evening. There was a very large attendance of shareholders, but only a small proportion was able to find seating accommodation. The room was packed, when Mr. Richard Dallas (Chairman) asked the secretary to read the notice calling the meeting. The other directors present were Messrs. Fred. Dallas, A. W. Beer, Yih Tsze-ning and J. Macgregor. Mr. S. F. Drakeford, Secretary, sat with the directors.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said that before they could proceed it was necessary to pass a motion to rescind the resolution passed on September 30 last, adjourning the meeting for ten months.

Mr. Macgregor said that he would second the motion, as it was only a formal one.

The Chairman said that the motion was proposed by himself and seconded by Mr. Macgregor.—When it was put to the meeting it was declared to be lost and the Chairman announced that they could not proceed with the business.

Mr. G. Sinnecker—The meeting is not finished.

The Secretary—It is finished.

Mr. Sinnecker—We are here to receive the report and accounts and we wish to have them. The accounts are published, and if the Chairman is prepared to publish these accounts he must be prepared to hold this meeting now.

The Chairman—We cannot go on with the business, if the motion is lost.

Mr. Macgregor—The motion practically amounted to a resolution that we hold the meeting now, but there is the opposition show of hands.

Mr. Sinnecker—The meeting has to be held. How do you read the resolution? Read it over again.

The Secretary read the motion again and remarked that the meeting could not proceed, if the shareholders did not pass this motion.

Several shareholders said that there had been a misunderstanding. They asked that the motion be put again. This was done and the motion was declared to be carried.

The Chairman said:—Ladies and Gentlemen. As you are all aware the meeting on September 30 was adjourned as the directors were not in possession of an audited statement of accounts to lay before you and also on account of a pending appeal. The Company's auditors delivered their balance-sheet on October 16, which they had prepared themselves, but had refused to certify to it without any apparent valid reason. The directors had always been most

willing to submit to the views of the auditors, but they had never been consulted on one single occasion during the course of the audit. The directors have never for a moment wished to conceal anything in regard to the financial position of the Company, and it is their earnest desire at this meeting to lay the fullest possible report on the Company's business before you. With this end in view I will ask the Secretary to read out the report of the auditors, and their explanations for refusing to sign the balance-sheet, when I am through. Whilst recognizing the fact that the auditors are appointed by the shareholders, at the same time the auditors always consult the directors on the accounts, and if a balance-sheet has not been drafted in precisely the way they want it, then, it is the duty of the auditors to make the necessary adjustments which invariably occur, and if it meets the views of all concerned, to certify to the statement accordingly. Why then should the auditors adopt such an extraordinary course as to prepare a report chiefly dealing with matters outside their province altogether and spring it upon the directors without certifying to the amounts? Imagine the effect it must have upon the credit of the Company when it is made known that the auditors refused to sign the balance-sheet. Through this action of the auditors the directors had no other alternative but to appoint another chartered accountant to make an audit of the books for the last financial year and to make a separate and independent report. The report made by the late auditors contains much destructive criticism, gives little or no assistance to the directors or the shareholders, and is likely to prove most misleading to the public as to the real financial standing of the Company. Moreover, it contains severe criticisms of methods and matters which have long received the sanction of this particular firm of auditors. The directors have appointed Mr. E. Mortimer Reid, c.a., who has certified the balance-sheet you will be asked to approve to-day. Mr. Reid has also reported fully upon the accounts, showing where his finding differs from that of the auditors. I will now ask the Secretary to proceed with the reading of the two reports, after which I shall be happy to answer any questions that shareholders present may wish to ask.

The Secretary then read the report of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews and the balance sheets submitted by them. The report was as follows:—

Auditors report to the Directors of the Dallas Horse Repository Company, Limited, on the accounts and balance-sheet of the Company as at May 31, 1909, to be presented and read at the ordinary meeting of shareholders.

Gentlemen:—We have examined the books and accounts of the Dallas Horse Repository Co., Ltd., with the balance-sheet of the Company as at May 31, 1909, prepared under the supervision of the directors of the Company, and signed by them and in terms of clause 126 of the Company's

Articles of Association, we have to report that in our opinion such balance-sheet is not in accordance with the books and accounts of the Company and does not show the correct position of the Company's affairs as at May 31, 1909. We have prepared the annexed balance-sheet, signed by us, which, subject to the notes thereon and to the following remarks, in our opinion shows, approximately, the position of the Company's affairs as at May 31, 1909.

Estate Account: Hungjao Lands. Tls. 41,355.80. The particulars of the expenditure shown in the balance-sheet were obtained from a detailed statement furnished to us by the Managing Director. We have been unable to vouch the expenditure in any way, but understand that the tangtans of the land purchased have been deposited with the Sino-Belgian Bank as security against the loan of Tls. 20,000.

Mortgage and Loans: Clause 48 of the Company's Articles of Association states that the directors may not borrow more than Tls. 50,000 for the purposes of the Company without the sanction of a general meeting of the shareholders. Without obtaining such sanction the directors have borrowed Tls. 83,866.31 (exclusive of accrued interest.) As stated in the balance-sheet, the Company's property has been mortgaged and title deeds have been deposited with a bank in security for a loan, but no register of mortgages and charges affecting the property of the Company is kept as required under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1865.

Land Purchase Reserve Account, Tls. 18,000. This sum we are informed was deposited with the Company as "Bargain money" under a contract for the purchase from the Company of certain land at Hungjao and that the purchaser being unable to fulfil the contract, has forfeited the deposit to the Company. In the accounts of the Company prepared under the supervision of the directors, referred to above, this sum of Tls. 18,000 appears credited to Working Account as profit on Hungjao Land Account. In our opinion, assuming no claim is made for return of the deposit, it cannot be treated as a profit until it has been definitely ascertained that the land at Hungjao in question, purchased by the Company for the express purpose of re-selling it, can now be re-sold to another purchaser without loss. We have, therefore, in our amended balance-sheet placed this Tls. 18,000 to a reserve fund against possible loss on realization of the Hungjao land.

Profit and Loss Account, Balance. The profit for the year shown in the accounts submitted to us for audit is Tls. 11,586.13. After adjusting the above item of Tls. 18,000 and making certain other necessary alterations and allowances, the account shows a loss for the year of Tls. 9,503.26. Although not embodied in, or annexed to, the copy of the Company's Articles of Association supplied to us, it appears from the minute book of the Company that on October 21, 1908, a special resolution was passed altering



the Articles of Association authorizing the keeping of a local register of members in Shanghai. Up to September 30 last, however, no application had been made for the licence necessary to enable the Company to keep a local register of names in Shanghai, as required by the Companies (local registers) Ordinance, 1907, and, therefore, in our opinion until such licence is obtained the only local register of members is that kept at the registered office of the Company in Hongkong, and the only members of the Company are those registered on that register. Further, under section 6 of the said Ordinance of 1907, any Company keeping a Register outside the Colony of Hongkong without a valid licence under that Ordinance is liable to be struck off the Register of Companies registered under the Hongkong Ordinances and the Company dissolved.

**Books of Accounts.** We have to report that the books are unsuitable for the proper recording of the Company's business as at present conducted.

**Sundry Debtors.** The Sundry Debtors' ledgers do not balance and a correct schedule has not been submitted to us.

**Vouchers.** The vouching of the Cash Book is incomplete and most unsatisfactory. The majority of payments are made to Chinese, whose receipts are at best unreliable, whilst in many instances no vouchers whatever have been produced in support of payments.

**Managing Director's Cash Book.** In the balance-sheet as at May 31, 1909, marked "A" submitted to us for audit, Mr. Fred Dallas appears as creditor of the Company for Tls. 1,489.05 (part of the Tls. 25,790.28, appearing in the balance-sheet.)

In the course of the audit we found certain errors and wrong credits to the account, with the result that in our amended balance-sheet Mr. Dallas appears as a debtor to the Company for Tls. 5,667.58. The above large differences appear to be the result of faulty book-keeping.

**Live Stock & Auction Sales Account.** We have analyzed these accounts and are not satisfied that the amounts credited to working accounts under these heads are correct.

During the year 168 griffins were purchased by the Company from dealers through Auction Sales Account at a total cost of Tls. 21,845, or an average of roughly, Tls. 130 each. Included in the above purchases were the following mobs :—

|    |                      |                                      |
|----|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 42 | griffins from dealer | An Wing @ Tls.                       |
|    |                      | 160 each.                            |
| 30 | " " "                | Lok Ching-dong @ Tls. 130 each.      |
| 16 | " " "                | Lo At-chow, @ Tls. 172 each (about). |

In our opinion the prices paid for the above griffins are excessive.

No stock books are kept by the Company recording the number and particulars of animals bought and sold. We have abstracted the numbers of ponies and griffins from the general books but are unable to reconcile the

stock, which, according to these abstracts, should have been on hand at May 31, 1909, with the number given in the stock, sheets as taken on that date. We were present at stock-taking on May 31 last when the live-stock, etc., was counted and valued and entered on sheets. The stock-sheets subsequently submitted to us for audit purposes are said to be fair copies of these original stock-sheets but the latter could not be produced for comparison.

In conclusion we beg to say that, while in the conduct of the audit we have exercised all reasonable care, in view of the unsatisfactory state of the Company's accounts as reported above, the investigation of which is outside the duties of an auditor, we do not feel called upon to certify the balance-sheet (marked "B") prepared by us.

(Signed) Arthur R. Leake & Co., now merged in Lowe, Bingham and Matthews.

Mr. F. Reiber—Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews are generally considered to be a respectable and reliable firm are they not?

The Secretary—I believe so. I should be sorry to say anything else.

Mr. Reiber—I ask that in view of the Chairman's criticism just now, would it not be better to show us where the Board reckons they have erred rather than cast reflexions on them? (Applause).

The Chairman—When you have heard the statement of Mr. Mortimer Reid you will see the difference.

The Secretary then proceeded to read the report and balance sheet submitted by Mr. E. Mortimer Reid, C.A.

#### ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE SHEET AT MAY 31, 1909.

In accordance with your instructions I have made an audit of the books and accounts of the Dallas Horse Repository Company, Ltd., for the year ended May 31, 1909, and beg to submit herewith my balance sheet with certificate appended to be presented at the adjourned annual meeting of the Company on the 15th instant.

As a balance-sheet marked "B" and a report on the accounts dated October 15, 1909 had been drawn up by the auditors of the Company, on which balance sheet a report will no doubt be called for at the annual meeting, I submit below a statement of differences between the auditors account and my certified copy (called for reference "C"). As the auditors have not apparently conferred with the directors of the Company before drawing up their report, nor stated therein how these differences are arrived at, nor submitted any memorandum in support of them, I have made my investigation quite independently; nor have I for the above reason, consulted with them on the accounts in question.

The following accounts, it will be seen, on referring to the two balance-sheets, are affected, viz :—

- (1) Fred Dallas's Cash Account.
- (2) Sundry Debtors (Customers' Account).
- (3) Reserve for Bad Debts.
- (4) Hungjao Land, Bargain money.

(5) Sundry Creditors (accrued interest).

(6) Profit and Loss Account.  
Fred Dallas's Cash Account.

Tls.

This is shown on balance-sheet "B" as a debit balance of..... 5,667.58

(a) As this account is entirely for cash receipts, and disbursements by Fred Dallas on the Company's behalf, he being in the same position as a Compadore, the Tls. 3,000—bonus granted to him and ordered by the Directors to be returned and which had been debited to him in this Cash Account—has been eliminated and shown separately on balance-sheet marked "C".

3,000

(b) Fred Dallas has been given credit in balance-sheet "C" on account of Hungjao Land Purchase Bargain Money paid by him prior to May 31, 1909, which sum has been passed by the Directors.

1,447.50

(c) The auditors have transferred the sum of Tls. 1,156.63 to the debt of Fred Dallas's account, and to the credit of Profit and Loss, which requires explanation. If it is intended as a 10 per cent. charge of simple interest on Fred Dallas's annual balance for the past five years, then the amount cannot be admitted, as four years' accounts have been closed, audited, and passed by the shareholders in annual meeting. Mr. Dallas's Cash Account was in credit on June 1, 1908, so, therefore, there is no interest due from him in the past financial year.

1,156.63

Balance due on F. Dallas's Cash Account as per balance-sheet "C."

63.45

Tls. 5,667.58

(2) Sundry Debtors (Customers' Outstanding A/cs.) I find, on making an investigation of the Customers' Ledger balances on May 31, 1908 and 1909, that with corrections, balances omitted and other adjustments, the sum total of these debts on the books should have been more,

Tls.

On May 31, 1908, by..... 237.63  
and On May 31, 1909, by 535.38

which accounts for the difference of ..... 773.01

between balance-sheets "B" and "C."

(3) The Reserve for bad and Doubtful Debts, should in my opinion, from the explanations given me, be put down at Tls. 3,600—this being Tls. 600 more than the Auditor's estimate. I submit a



schedule of these Bad and Doubtful Debts with my reasons in each case for making the Reserve. No provision has been made for the balance of debt of T. U. Yeh amounting to \$5,700, which is, I understand, the subject of litigation.

(4) Hungjao Land Bargain Money. This matter has already been referred to in the second paragraph of item No. 1 (Fred Dallas's Cash Account.)

(5) Sundry Creditors (Accrued Interest). The auditors have made provision for the sum of Tls. 1,266.66 for accrued interest on Mortgage and Loan (vide balance-sheet "B") whereas this accrued interest Tls. 1,416.67 has already been included by them in the item "Sundry Creditors" Tls. 13,414.28. This charge has, in consequence, been made twice. Except for this and a small difference of Tls. 1.67, the Sundry Creditors' amount on the two balance-sheets are in agreement.

(6) The Profit and Loss Account, has been affected by the above adjustments, as follows:—

|                                                                  |          |           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
|                                                                  | Tls.     |           |
| Loss as per balance-sheet "B"                                    | 9,503.26 |           |
|                                                                  | Tls.     |           |
| Add (1c) F. Dallas A/c. written back .....                       | 1,156.63 |           |
| (3) Addl. Reserve for bad debts...                               | 600.00   |           |
| Difference in Sundry Creditors in Balance-sheets "B" & "C" ..... | 1.67     | 1,759.30  |
|                                                                  |          | 11,261.56 |
| Deduct (5) Interest accrued charged twice..                      | 1,266.66 |           |
| (2) Book Debts adjustments ...                                   | 773.01   | 2,039.67  |
| Loss as Per balance-sheet "C"                                    |          | 9,221.89  |

Every information and explanation required have been readily furnished me by the Board of Directors and the Secretary in the preparation of this report.

(Signed) E. MORTIMER REID.

Mr. Sinnecker—Why weren't those reports printed and circulated amongst the shareholders?

The Secretary—It is dated February 14.

Mr. Sinnecker—Well then, why was not the former one printed and sent round? Then there was a parcel of shares to be registered on January 12 and on February 4 I received a list of the shareholders and why were not these shares registered in these gentlemen's names? One name I looked for is not on.

The Chairman—That is not the business of this meeting (Laughter). You are out of order.

A lady—Yes you are, sit down

Mr. Reiber—May I ask who pays for the second report which is not made by the Company's auditors?

The Chairman—That remains to be seen. (Laughter).

Mr. Reiber—It appears that, even taking it for granted that Mr. Mortimer Reid's report carries as much weight as the other one, if two auditors can be at such variance over the books then those books must be in an awful muddle and those responsible for the good keeping of the books should be made to pay for it (Applause).

Mr. Macgregor—Seeing that Mr. Mortimer Reid's report is the only one certified, I beg to second its adoption.

Mr. J. A. Moller—Who are the Company's auditors, Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman—No one at present. (Laughter).

Mr. Moller—Who is the Company's legal adviser?

The Chairman—Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Moller—Why didn't you ask him to attend?

A shareholder—We are here to pass the accounts.

The Chairman—The accounts were in the morning paper and Mr. Reid will make a statement.

A shareholder—They should have been printed and circulated to the shareholders before this meeting. We cannot pass them until this has been done.

Mr. Beer said that he understood that as the balance sheet was published in the newspaper that was enough—it was not necessary to send copies round to the shareholders.

Another shareholder—What about the balance sheet by the Company's auditors?

Mr. Beer—There has not been any balance sheet by the Company's auditors that is certified.

Mr. J. A. Moller—Can you tell me of any other Company in which the auditor has taken the verbal words of the Managing Director for a voucher for money spent? It says here in this morning's paper that Mr. Mortimer Reid has taken it. "I have accepted the authorization of the Managing Director as a voucher for all disbursements of the Company's moneys in the carrying on of its business where no receipts for such money were obtainable."

The Chairman—The amounts were paid for bargain money.

Mr. Moller—I am not talking about land.

The Chairman—That is what Mr. Reid is alluding to.

Mr. Moller—He says that he has accepted Mr. Dallas's authorization as a voucher—against vouchers which are not there.

The Chairman—It is bargain money. The Company is not in a position to pay cash and we have to do the best we can and pay the bargain money, and on bargain money we cannot get a bill of sale or fangtan.

Mr. Moller—But you can get receipts. The Chairman—We have got them.

Mr. Moller—The auditor has not seen them.

A shareholder—They should show the auditors.

Mr. Sinnecker proposed that the meeting should go on with the ordinary business of the Company as it was not necessary to pass the accounts until they had been printed and circulated amongst the shareholders.

Mr. W. Bohm seconded.

A shareholder—Mr. Chairman. Who is the legal adviser of the Company?

Mr. Moller—We have got none. (Laughter).

The shareholder—Who is he?

The Chairman—Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Moller—Why was not Mr. Ellis invited to be present?

A voice—Is it Mr. Curtis?

Mr. Sinnecker—He has gone north.

Several shareholders—Mr. Ellis is here.

Mr. Sinnecker—Why doesn't he come and show up at this table? (Applause).

Mr. Moller—Will the Chairman put Mr. Sinnecker's motion to the meeting?

The Chairman—There is a motion that the report be adopted.

Cries of "put the amendment first."

Mr. L. E. P. Jones—Put the amendment.

The Secretary, to the Chairman,—Don't you put the amendment. Put the motion.

Voices—"Which comes first," and "ask your lawyer." (Laughter).

Mr. Macgregor—The amendment is really a negative motion.

A shareholder—We have a declaration that Mr. Ellis is not the legal adviser to the Company. (Applause).

The Secretary—You have no such declaration.

Voices—Mr. Ellis has just said so. (Renewed Applause).

The Secretary—Oh, I am not responsible for what Mr. Ellis says. (Laughter).

The Chairman—Those in favour of the adoption of the accounts put up their hands in the usual manner please. Several voted for, but when those against were asked to vote they were in an overwhelming majority and the Secretary announced that the motion was lost.

The Chairman—The next business in the election of directors. Mr. Arthur W. Beer retires by rotation in accordance with the Articles of Association, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Mr. Sinnecker—Who are the other directors?

The Chairman—The directors are Mr. Beer, Mr. Yih Tze-ung, Mr. J. Macgregor, Mr. F. Dallas and myself.

Mr. Sinnecker—There is a special resolution which was sent in for September 30 to the Board of Directors.

The Chairman—This is only the adjourned meeting and that cannot be brought up now.

Mr. Sinnecker—That resolution holds good for this meeting.

The Chairman—This meeting is to pass the accounts.

Mr. Sinnecker—And they are not passed and never will be. (Applause)

The Secretary—We will see about that.

Mr. Moller—I thought that you were going to retire, Mr Chairman. I heard



it from yourself (Laughter and Applause.)

The Chairman—I am not going to retire. Having looked at the book (laughter) I saw that it was not my turn to retire and as Mr Sinnecker wants to come in I am stopping until my turn comes.

Voices—Who is Mr Macgregor?

Mr. Macgregor—Here he is, you can have a good look at him.

Voices—What is his qualification?

Mr Macgregor—As good as yours.

A regular uproar followed. Mr. Sinnecker got up and asked the Chairman if he had read the judgement of the Supreme Court, and a lady at the back of the room shouted "it is not your business". To this Mr. Sinnecker replied that "if I want an amah I will get one". Other shareholders asked again who Mr. Macgregor was, and Mr. Macgregor said "I am here" and stood up. Mr. Macgregor then asked whether Mr. Dallas was Chairman or Mr. Sinnecker, but he received no reply and resumed his seat.

Mr. Moller—Mr. Dallas, I think that you are the retiring director and you must come off whether you like it or not. (Loud Applause.)

Mr. Beer explained that he took Mr. Moller's place and it was his turn to retire and not the Chairman's.

Mr. Moller said that he would like to go over the minutes before he believed Mr. Beer or the Chairman.

Mr. Beer thanked Mr. Moller for the compliment.

The Secretary then volunteered to give some information as to the directorate and he read out the list of directors and the dates of their appointment and retirement since the formation of the Company.

Mr. Moller—When did Mr. R. Dallas get re-elected?

The Secretary—September 4, 1904.

Mr. Moller—Five years.

The Secretary—It does not matter how many years, they must retire in rotation. Mr. Wattie's seat has never been retired.

Mr. Moller—I don't agree with our Board of Directors or one of the Directors. I don't think they have five cents interest in the Company except the two Dallases and I propose that we take a poll and upset the lot of them. (Applause.)

Mr. Sinnecker—I will second that.

The Secretary—You will have to call an extraordinary general meeting if you want to put them out.

Mr. Sinnecker proposed that Mr. N. E. Moller be elected a director.

The Secretary—He has been nominated already.

Mr. Macgregor—You put in a nomination long ago and it was thrown out.

Mr. Sinnecker—I beg to propose a vote of confidence in the directors. (Laughter.)

Mr. Calder—I will second that.

A shareholder—A vote of confidence or want of confidence?

Mr. Moller—I propose Mr. Chairman that you put up the directors that you have nominated and see if the

shareholders are in favour of putting them in.

The Chairman—That would not be in accordance with the Articles of Association. (Laughter.)

The Articles of Association were then called for and a portion read.

A shareholder then asked what was going to be done with the report that had been thrown out. The Secretary replied—"You can do what you like with the report you have thrown out."

Mr. Moller said that they wanted the report of the Company's auditors confirmed.

The Secretary—I dare say. You want lots of things.

Shareholders at the back of the room demanded that the proposed directors' names be put to the meeting to see if the shareholders would confirm their appointment. The Chairman said that such confirmation was not needed. The Articles of Association set out that the directors had power to fill vacant seats. There was an Article set out for the directors to follow.

The Secretary then announced that there were four gentlemen nominated.

Mr. Sinnecker—I proposed a vote of confidence in the directors.

Voices—"Want of confidence." "Who are the shareholders?" "We are."

The Secretary—We know all about it.

A shareholder—How many names have you got?

The Secretary—Five names for one seat. How are you going to do it?

Mr. Sinnecker—Three seats, according to the judgement of the Supreme Court which I have here and you had better read it over carefully, Mr. Chairman.

The Secretary—Get another judgement.

Several shareholders—"Where is the Judge?" and "Why is not the Judge here?" and "He would settle this very quick if he were."

Mr. Moller said that as they wanted to get on with the business he proposed that this meeting be concluded and that an extraordinary meeting be called immediately afterwards.

The Chairman—that is impossible. We must have fourteen days.

A shareholder—Give them fourteen days' hard. (Laughter.)

The Chairman was next asked to put the motion of want of confidence in the directors to the meeting, but he did not do so.

In the discussion that ensued as to whether Mr. Sinnecker meant "want of confidence" or "confidence," Mr. Moller said that it made little difference as a vote would show the feeling of the shareholders. When Mr. Sinnecker proposed a vote of confidence in the directors he was sarcastic.

Mr. S. J. Calder said that he thought the next thing to do was to call up the Company's legal adviser, Mr. Ellis, and get his legal opinion on whether the procedure with regard to the election of directors was in order or not.

The Chairman—Mr. N. E. Moller has been proposed as a director to fill the vacant seat. Will those in favour please signify?

A shareholder—We want to know about those three.

Mr. Sinnecker—I propose a vote of want of confidence in the directors.

The Chairman—It is not the business of this meeting.

A shareholder—Is it not? (Uproar.)

Mr. L. E. P. Jones—If the Chairman refuses to put it then put it yourself, Mr. Sinnecker.

Mr. Reiber—I second it.

Mr. Moller—Get up Mr. Chairman and put it like a gentleman.

The Chairman—You have your remedy by removing the directors by calling an extraordinary general meeting.

Mr. Sinnecker—We want the motion put. (Cries of "Get up Sinnecker and put it yourself.")

Mr. Sinnecker—Those in favour.

Mr. Macgregor—It is out of order. It is not the business of the meeting.

Mr. Sinnecker—Who is against? No one. (One or two persons sitting at the front of the room said "Don't vote.")

Mr. Moller—It is carried unanimously. (Uproar.)

Mr. Macgregor—It is not carried unanimously, as I, for one, am against it.

Mr. Sinnecker—Will the directors resign?

The Secretary—Will they resign? Not much!

Mr. Sinnecker—If you have any sense of honour left in you, you would all resign voluntarily.

The Chairman—The meeting is ended.

The Chairman—If any other gentleman come in for directors the directors will remove, but not with men like Mr. Sinnecker. (A voice, "the darling of the gods".)

The Chairman added that he proposed to call a meeting. (The remainder of his remarks could not be heard on account of the uproar.)

Mr. Sinnecker—If you don't want to go off the Board of Directors for me will you go off if I nominate someone else? Now will you resign?

The Chairman—The meeting is ended.

Mr. Sinnecker then proposed that Mr. J. A. Moller be elected, a director and at the same time he told the Chairman that he could not close the meeting.

Mr. Reiber asked that the Secretary put it on record that the meeting was closed against the wishes of the shareholders.

The Chairman got up and began to make his way out.

Mr. Sinnecker then proposed that Mr. John Moller take the Chair. Mr. Reiber seconded, and the motion was carried. (The Secretary and directors had left the room.)

Mr. Moller then took the Chair and Mr. Sinnecker proposed that Mr. S. H. McKean act as Secretary. Mr. L. E. P. Jones seconded this and the motion was carried.

Mr. Sinnecker then proposed that Mr. J. A. Moller be elected to fill the vacancy on the directorate which the old directors admitted had not been filled.—Mr. Reiber seconded and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Sinnecker said that as the vacancies for the other two directors



had not been filled he proposed Mr. C. Hoppenberg and himself. Mr. Bohm seconded and the resolution was carried.

The Chairman—Mr. Hoppenberg, will you please take your seat here. (Applause).

Mr. Sinnecker—Gentlemen, I beg to propose that the auditor's report by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be printed and circulated amongst the shareholders and that this meeting be adjourned for fourteen days.

The Chairman said that before they went any further he wished to propose that Mr. Ellis be appointed legal adviser to this Company and that he take the place that he had occupied for so long. (Applause).

Mr. Ellis said that he was in rather an unfortunate position. He had always thought that he was the legal adviser, but quite recently the action of the Board led him to believe that his services apparently were not required and that his advice was still less required. He had not been consulted in the proceedings that had taken place in the Courts or those of that afternoon. He was not in a position to say whether he was still the legal adviser to the Company or not. If the Board was in a position to appoint a legal adviser he would be happy to serve the Company as legal adviser.

A shareholder—The previous Chairman said that Mr. Ellis was the legal adviser.

The Chairman—I think that I may safely say that you still enjoy the confidence of the shareholders and you will please take your seat here as legal adviser. (Applause).

Mr. Reiber.—I beg to propose that in consideration of the previous report by a well-known firm of auditors in whom the shareholders have every confidence, that the second report on the books made by Mr. Mortimer Reid be discredited and that the report made by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be printed and circulated as representing the true state of the accounts of the Company. Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews have rendered their report and given their reason for not certifying it.

The Chairman explained that it would be necessary for the auditors to go through the books so as to enable them to certify the accounts and place them before a meeting as the certified accounts of the Company. He proposed that they adjourn for fourteen days to allow Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews to go through the books of the Company and issue a proper certified account.

Mr. Reiber withdrew his motion and seconded that of the Chairman.

The question was then raised as to whether fourteen days would be sufficient time or not.

The Chairman—As in all probability we shall have to apply to the Court to get command of the books of the Company it will be better to alter the motion so as to read to adjourn until such time as shall be necessary.

This was agreed to and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Shareholders present were asked to sign their names before leaving. The meeting then broke up.

## SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

The twenty-first annual general meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday, February 16, 1910, at the offices, 2 Jinkee Road. Mr. E. Jenner Hogg (chairman) presided, and there were also present, Messrs. E. C. Pearce, C. W. Wrightson, J. M. Young, H. R. Kinnear (Directors) P. Peebles (Manager), C. Cummins, G. S. Lindsay, J. Johnston, W. H. Beattie, A. R. Duncan and Dr. Timothy Richard.

The chairman said:—The report and accounts have doubtless had your attention, and we will with your consent, take them as read. They have been made as fully explanatory as possible, and seeing what a depressing year it has been for owners of property generally, we may really feel very well satisfied with the results. We have made no sales of property of any moment and we suffer in respect of our godowns, of which there is an over-supply in Shanghai, and as you are doubtless aware there are many empty. Had it not been for this part of our undertaking we should have shown an increase in our gross rentals, a fact which I think you will admit redounds to the credit of the management. As it is, our gross rentals fall short of last year by 12,000 odd taels. Furthermore, bad times press hard on the side of expenses, which are heavier by some Tls. 10,000. Changes of tenancy involve expense, for there is always something to be done for new tenants, and (as I think you will appreciate), we work on the principle of meeting any reasonable wishes of our tenants, as far as we possibly can.

In regard to our income, I may remind you that one valuable property was only completed and partially occupied late in the year, and we have yet to derive the full benefit, which will, in due course, be derived from this source.

With further reference to the accounts, I will add a few words though they really speak for themselves. In Working Account the credit of Tls. 98,697.20 for interest is the difference between our receipts from mortgages, and interest on our undeveloped land, and our payments in respect of debentures and bank overdraft. The amount is less than last year, as our mortgage loans are reduced by some Tls. 484,000.

The items on the other side of the accounts call for no special comment.

Profit and Loss explains itself. Reserve Fund remains at the very substantial sum of Tls. 1,523,045.72.

The Reserve Fund for Equalization of Dividends is increased by the Tls. 130,000 appropriated at our last meeting to Tls. 300,000, and secures our

position for dividends for a very long time to come even if it need be drawn upon at all.

The balance-sheet shows the cost of our properties up to date. The chief increase is on No. 6 Estate, on which payments in respect of new buildings have been made to the extent of Tls. 228,000.

There have been a few new buildings on other Estates and a little additional land bought, but otherwise the increases are for interest on undeveloped land.

Our mortgage loans amount to Tls. 2,095,159.43, and are all fully covered.

I do not think there remains more for me to add, but if anyone has any questions to ask I shall be glad as far as I can, to answer them.

A shareholder asked what was the total interest on undeveloped property. The chairman replied that the total amount was

On Land... Tls. 64,347.07

On Buildings... „ 2,725.21

The report and accounts were accepted and passed, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Young.

The chairman then moved, seconded by Mr. Wrightson: "That the Directors be authorized to pay a final dividend for the year 1909 of 6 per cent, and a bonus of 2 per cent, on the paid-up capital, to the shareholders on the register at this date." The motion was carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Jas. Johnston and seconded by Mr. C. Cummins that Mr. E. Jenner Hogg be re-elected a Director. This was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. W. H. Beatty and seconded by Mr. G. S. Lindsay and carried unanimously that Mr. G. R. Wingrove be re-elected auditor to the company.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. G. S. Lindsay and carried unanimously, concluded the business.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be posted next day.

## ARCHERY IN CHINA.

A meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the Hall of the Society, Museum Road, on Thursday evening, when Professor Dr. de Bois-Reymond read a paper on Archery in China.

Dr. A. Stanley presided and there was a fair attendance of members.

The lecturer first traced the history of the bow in various countries and then explained the manner in which the composite bow was made. He said that, in the composite bow, strips of animal sinews are laid on the flat outer side of the wooden bow and held in place by lashings until they dry and unite with the wood. In drying, the sinews shorten so much that the bow is not only straightened out but reversed, both ends now curving strongly forward. The lecturer then explained how the strength and accuracy of a bow were maintained and stated that the composite bow first appeared some-



where in the interior of Asia. Wherever the bow was met with in Western countries it undoubtedly had been obtained from Eastern countries. Chinese writers stated that archery reached perfection under the Chow Dynasty, in the 12th century B. C.; and this probably referred to the introduction of the composite bow into China. The method of stringing the bow and of estimating its strength was next outlined, and Prof. Raymond then described the three distinct classes of bows found in China to-day:—the short bow, the long bow and the gymnastic or training bow. He exhibited one sample of each kind and a short bow of a slightly different type which he found in Korea. The lecturer further described the standard Chinese work on warfare, A Ping Hsu, which contains a complete treatise on archery, and some very good pictures illustrating the proper way of handling bow and arrow. Translations from this book were given by Professor du Bois-Reymond, and proved a most interesting contribution to the knowledge of archery, which, as a science, he said was undoubtedly doomed to extinction. The time was therefore most opportune for making collections.

The Chairman drew attention to a collection that had been lent to the Museum by Captain H.E. Laver and which contained a number of articles showing the composition of bows, a Turkish bow and four archers' thumb rings from different countries.

Dr. J. C. Ferguson proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer for his instructive and interesting lecture and on Dr. Stewart seconding, the vote was carried by acclamation.

The members then inspected the collection of bows, etc., laid out in the hall.

## THE KOCHIEN TRANSPORTATION & TOW BOAT CO., LD.

The annual general meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the Company's offices, No 7 Yangkingpang, yesterday afternoon. There were present:—Mr Brodie A. Clarke (Chairman), Messrs T. Webster, A. W. Bahr, and T. Y. Chen, directors; Messrs R. N. Thurston, G. Sinnecker, C. W. Lightbody, F. J. Burrett, W. H. Beatty, P. Berkowsky, Yuen Kee, Tai-chen, Yun Ching-suh Captain Brown, and F. Griffin, (Secretary.)

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as the accounts have been in your hands for a few days, I do not think there is very much for me to say regarding them, as they speak for themselves. You will see that we have had a better year than the previous one, consequent upon having a great deal of work to do, which has involved a great deal of work on the boats and on the staff, but the result has been, under the circumstances, I think, fairly satisfactory. The accounts

are made up in the usual form, showing what I hope you will consider a very satisfactory result. The only thing I need mention is that unfortunately the competition for business is very keen and rates are not so good as I should like to see them, but with careful working and by watching our expenses very carefully we have been able to place before you the present accounts. During the year we have taken very great care of the fleet and have spent a considerable sum of money on repairs, so as to keep the fleet in good order and condition, which is absolutely necessary for us to keep up the work. We have written off over Tls. 16,000 for depreciation, and our repairs cost Tls. 10,000. We have placed Tls. 5,000 to Marine Insurance Fund and the result is that the balance of Working Account is Tls. 53,211.16 against Tls. 44,508 last year. Coming to the balance sheet, there is one item in the accounts that you may wish to know about and that is Sundry Creditors, Tls. 18,425, which amount was uncollected at the end of the year, but since then nearly the whole of this amount has been collected. During the year we have added two new lighters to the fleet. A considerable portion of their cost has been paid, and Tls. 15,040 is now owing to Hopkins, Dunn & Co. for the cost of one of the lighters. The Superintendent Engineer looks after the repair of everything and every repair required is attended to at once. We dock the boats whenever it is necessary to give them a coat of paint, and the boats and launches have all been docked for this work to be done during the year. The balance, after all these expenses have been met and these provisions made, is Tls. 32,745.57, out of which the Directors propose to pay a dividend of seven per cent for the year, which takes up Tls. 25,690 and to carry forward to new account, Tls. 7,055.57. I hope that you will consider this satisfactory and later on I will make a proposition that the report and accounts be passed. In the meantime I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders may desire to put.

Mr. Burrett said that no provision was made in the balance sheet for directors' fees. He asked if the directors were rewarded for their services in any way or whether they simply stood as shareholders.

The Chairman said that the directors had made no charge for their services, as they were very largely interested in the Company themselves and they were the promoters of the Company. They had thought it best to do all they could in the interests of the shareholders and wait until such time as the company was in a good position before they made any charge for their services.

Mr. Thurston thought that the directors should make some charge. It was usual to take a fee of Tls. 250.

Mr. Burrett said that usually whether a Company paid or not the directors took their fees. The directors' action in this case was a very laudable one, but he did not see how any shareholder could

object to their taking their fees. He did not think it wise of them not to do so.

The Chairman was very much obliged to the shareholders for these remarks, but said that the accounts for the past year were now closed and they would let the matter remain for the present year.

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried:—

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr Webster: That the report and statement of the Company's accounts for the year ending December 31, 1909, be approved and passed.

Proposed by Mr. Bahr and seconded by Mr. Thurston: That a dividend of seven per cent for the year ended December 31, 1909 be paid.

Proposed by Mr. Lightbody and seconded by Mr. Griffin: That Mr. T. Y. Chen be re-elected a director for the ensuing year.

Proposed by Mr. Sinnecker and seconded by Capt. Brown: That Mr. F. Griffin be elected a director for the ensuing year.—The Chairman explained that this was in the place of Mr. Bahr, who was going home.

Proposed by Mr. Bahr and seconded by Mr. Webster: That Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be posted the next day.

Mr. Beatty proposed and Mr. Sinnecker seconded a vote of thanks to the Chairman. In reply Mr. Brodie Clarke paid a tribute to the work of the staff, the Captains and men in charge of the lighters.

### ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors submit a statement of the accounts duly audited for the year ended December 31, 1909, showing a net profit of Shanghai Taels 32,745.57 after allowing Taels 16,109.75 for depreciation on the Fleet and Transferring Taels 5,000.00 to Marine Insurance Fund, which now stands at Taels 25,000.00.

This sum of Taels 32,745.57 now remains for appropriation and the Directors recommend that it should be disposed of as follows:—

To pay a Dividend for the Year of 7% ... Taels 25,690.00  
To carry forward ..... „ 7,055.57

„ 32,745.57

Auditors:—The books have been audited by Messrs. G. H. & N. Thomson, who retire and offer themselves for re-election.

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (Cents omitted.)

December 31st 1909.

| Dr.                                   | Tls.   | Tls.        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------|
| To Depreciation on Fleet for 1909 ... | 16,109 |             |
| „ Marine Insurance Fund for 1909 ...  | 5,000  |             |
| „ Auditors' fees for 1909 .....       | 100    |             |
| „ Interest Account ...                | 1,231  |             |
|                                       |        | 22,441      |
| „ Balance .....                       |        | 32,745      |
|                                       |        | Tls. 55,186 |



| December 31, 1909                             |        | Tls.    | Tls.   |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Cr.                                           |        |         |        |
| By Balance of Working Account 31-12.08 .....  | 22,488 |         |        |
| Less Dividend for 1908 paid .....             | 22,020 |         |        |
|                                               |        | 468     |        |
| „ Balance of Working Account 31.12.09 .....   | 53,211 |         |        |
|                                               |        | 53,680  |        |
| „ Transfer fees .....                         | 52     |         |        |
| „ Balance of Working Account at Hankow ... .. | 1,453  |         |        |
|                                               |        | Tls.... | 55,186 |

## BALANCE SHEET.

## Liabilities.

| December 31, 1909.                           |         | Tls.    | Tls. |
|----------------------------------------------|---------|---------|------|
| Dr.                                          |         |         |      |
| To Authorized Capital 500,000                |         |         |      |
| „ Unissued .....                             | 133,000 |         |      |
|                                              |         | 367,000 |      |
| „ Marine Insurance Fund .....                | 25,000  |         |      |
| „ Sundry Creditors—Auditors .....            | 100     |         |      |
| Unclaimed dividend .....                     | 800     |         |      |
| Hankow Agency ... ..                         | 1,382   |         |      |
|                                              |         | 2,202   |      |
| „ Hopkins Dunn and Co., Ltd. ....            | 15,040  |         |      |
| „ Balance at credit of Profit Loss a/c ..... | 31,745  |         |      |
|                                              |         | 442,068 |      |

## Assets.

| December 31, 1909.                               |         | Tls.     | Tls.    |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| Cr.                                              |         |          |         |
| By Cash—H'kong & S'hai Banking Corporation ..... | 4,021   |          |         |
| Compradore ... ..                                | 2,456   |          |         |
|                                                  |         | 6,477    |         |
| „ Value of Fleet .....                           | 488,258 |          |         |
| Less depreciation 1905-9 ... ..                  | 72,123  |          |         |
|                                                  |         | 416,135  |         |
| „ Sundry Debtors .....                           | 18,425  |          |         |
| „ Value of Stores on hand ... ..                 | 1,099   |          |         |
|                                                  |         | Tls..... | 442,068 |

We have examined the foregoing accounts with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith. Your Directors consider the amount written off for depreciation to be sufficient; subject to this, the above Balance Sheet is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs as shown by the Books of the Company.

G. H. & N. THOMSON,  
Chartered Accountants.

Shanghai, February 11, 1910.

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LD.  
Agents.

B. A. CHARKE  
THOMAS WEBSTER  
A. W. BAHR  
T. Y. CHEN } Directors.

## REPORTS.

THE SOY CHEE  
COTTON SPINNING  
CO., LD.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

The general manager submits a statement of Accounts for the twelve months ended December 31, 1909.

The balance at credit of profit and loss accounts amounts to Tls. 132,410.20 which the Directors propose to deal with as follow:—

|                                                                                 |                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| To pay a dividend of Tls. 35 per share on 2,000 shares .....                    | 70,000.00       |
| To write off for Depreciation .....                                             | 27,548.70       |
| To place to Legal Reserve Fund in accordance with Articles of Association ..... | 6,620.50        |
| To General Managers in accordance with Articles of Association .....            | 13,241.00       |
| To carry forward to New Account .....                                           | 15,000.00       |
|                                                                                 | Tls. 132,410.20 |

Board of Directors:  
In accordance with Rule 12 of the Articles of Association two members of the Board, Messrs. Hoetler and Woo Saw-chin, retire by rotation, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditor:  
Mr. E. Gerecke, who audited the Accounts, offers himself for re-election.

H. ARNHOLD,  
General Manager.  
Shanghai, February 4, 1910.

## BALANCE SHEET (cents omitted.)

| Liabilities:                             |           | Tls. |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|------|
| Capital .....                            | 1,000,000 |      |
| Accounts Payable .....                   | 21,766    |      |
| Legal Reserve Fund .....                 | 31,273    |      |
| Loan Account .....                       | 239,540   |      |
| Balance of Profit and Loss Account ..... | 132,410   |      |
| Total .....                              | 1,424,990 |      |

| Assets:                                   |         | Tls.  |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Property Account .....                    | 113,242 |       |
| Building Account .....                    | 261,232 |       |
| Less depreciation until end of 1908 ..... | 39,707  |       |
|                                           | 221,525 |       |
| Additions up to 31st Dec. 1909 .....      | 24,891  |       |
|                                           | 246,417 |       |
| Furniture Account .....                   | 2,601   |       |
| Less depreciation until end of 1908 ..... | 1,822   |       |
|                                           | 778     |       |
| Additions up to 31st Dec. 1909 .....      | 331     | 1,110 |

|                                                     |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Machinery Account .....                             | 681,426        |
| Less Machinery Sold ... ..                          | 10,008         |
|                                                     | Tls. 671,417   |
| Less depreciation until end of 31st Dec. 1908 ..... | 245,878        |
|                                                     | Tls. 425,539   |
| Additions until 31st Dec. 1901 .....                | 4,695          |
|                                                     | 430,234        |
| Stock of Cotton .....                               | 236,809        |
| „ „ Yarn and Waste ..                               | 174,523        |
| Cotton and Yarn in Process ..                       | 28,013         |
| Unexpired Fire Premia ... ..                        | 4,885          |
| Mills Stores Stock .....                            | 29,515         |
| Stock of Coal .....                                 | 1,851          |
| Sundry Debtors .....                                | 157,445        |
| Cash with Compradore .....                          | 942            |
|                                                     | Tls. 1,424,990 |

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

|                                   | Dr. | Tls.         |
|-----------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| To Directors' fees .....          |     | 2,500        |
| „ Auditor's fees .....            |     | 250          |
| „ Balance per Dec. 31, 1909 ..... |     | 132,410      |
|                                   |     | <hr/>        |
|                                   |     | Tls. 135,160 |

|                               | Cr. | Tls.         |
|-------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| By Balance carried forward... |     | 15 911       |
| „ Interest .....              |     | 2,068        |
| „ Rent account.....           |     | 4,262        |
| „ Transfer fees .....         |     | 29           |
| „ Balance of working account  |     | 112,887      |
|                               |     | <hr/>        |
|                               |     | Tls. 135,160 |

Shanghai, Dec. 31, 1909.

H. ARNHOLD,  
General Manager.

I have examined the books and vouchers kept by the general manager and find the above statement and accounts in accordance therewith.

E. GERECKE,  
Auditor.

CHINA PROVIDENT  
LOAN & MORTGAGE  
CO., LD.

The following report for the year ended December 31 1909 was presented to the shareholders at the thirteenth ordinary general meeting, held in Hong-kong on Saturday February, 5, 1910, at 11.30 o'clock a.m.

The gross earnings for the past year amount to \$188,887.81 and after deducting all expenses, remuneration to general managers, consulting committee's and auditors' fees, there remains a balance of \$103,602.60 which it is recommended be appropriated as follows, viz:—

|                                                            |              |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| To place to Reserve Fund ..                                | \$1,000.00   |
| „ pay a Dividend of 80 cents per share .....               | \$100,000.00 |
| „ carry forward to the credit of next year's account ..... | \$2,602.60   |



To cover the balance of depreciation on investments amounting altogether to \$27,121.25, \$21,000.00 has been withdrawn from the Reserve Fund which will now stands at \$80,000.00.

## PROFIT AND LOSS.

(cents omitted.)

|                                                          |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Consulting Committee's fees...                           | 4,000   |
| Auditors' fees .....                                     | 200     |
| Charges .....                                            | 7,511   |
| Depreciation on Godown furniture for the year 1909 ..... | 198     |
| Balance of Depreciation on Investments a/c .....         | 19,271  |
| Balance .....                                            | 103,602 |

\$134,783

|                                                                    |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Balance carried forward from last year .....                       | 3,407   |
| Interest received, storages, rents, etc. ....                      | 175,945 |
| Less Interest paid, commission, etc. ....                          | 78,511  |
| Income from Investments ...                                        | 9,212   |
| Profit on sale of 4,500 China Light & Power Co., Ltd. shares ..... | 3,730   |
| Amount transferred from reserve fund .....                         | 21,000  |

\$134,783

## BALANCE SHEET.

|                                                                                        |                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Authorized Capital .....                                                               | \$                                    |
| 200,000 shares @ \$10.00 .....                                                         | \$2,000,000.00                        |
| Issued as per last report ...                                                          | 125,000 share @ \$10. each. 1,250,000 |
| Reserve fund .....                                                                     | 79,000                                |
| Sundry Creditors .....                                                                 | 427,567                               |
| Balance of Profit and Loss Account .....                                               | 103,602                               |
|                                                                                        | \$ 1,860,170                          |
| Loans on Provident System .....                                                        | 473,002                               |
| Loans on Mortgages, shares, etc. ....                                                  | 865,895                               |
| Investment of Reserve Fund. 10,000 Shares Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. @ \$7.25 ..... | 72,500                                |
| Property at West Point (Po On Godowns and other property) .....                        | 856,035                               |
| Less on mortgage .....                                                                 | 450,000                               |
| Godown Furniture .....                                                                 | 2,000                                 |
| Since expended .....                                                                   | 98                                    |
|                                                                                        | 2,098                                 |
| Less depreciation ...                                                                  | 198                                   |

|                                                   |                      |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Proportion of premium on unexpired policies ..... | 1,034                |
| Sundry Debtors .....                              | 39,322               |
| Cash .....                                        | In hand .....        |
|                                                   | 278.46               |
|                                                   | At Godown ... 200.00 |
|                                                   | 478                  |

\$ 1,860,170

We have compared the above statements with the books, securities and vouchers of the Company and have found the same in accordance therewith.

A. O'D. GOURDIN. } Auditors.  
W. HUTTON POTTS. }

## THE DALLAS HORSE REPOSITORY.

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

(For the year ended May 31, 1909.)

The Directors submit the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended May 31, 1909, which unfortunately show a loss of Tls. 8,801.08.

Director.—Mr. Arthur W. Beer retires by rotation in accordance with the Articles of association, but, being eligible offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. E. Mortimer Reid, C.A., having audited the Books and Accounts of the Company, offers himself for election.

RICHARD DALLAS,  
Chairman.

## BALANCE SHEET.

(To May 31, 1909.)

| Liabilities.                                                         |            | Tls.            | Tls. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|------|
| Share Capital,—                                                      |            |                 |      |
| 5,000 shares of Tls. 50 each, fully paid ...                         |            | 250,000.00      |      |
| Sundry Creditors,—                                                   |            |                 |      |
| On Open Account .....                                                | 11,999.28  |                 |      |
| Compradore.                                                          |            |                 |      |
| On Cash Account .....                                                | 13,866.31  |                 |      |
| Provision for accrued interest .....                                 | 1,416.67   |                 |      |
|                                                                      |            | 27,282.26       |      |
| Unclaimed Dividends .....                                            |            | 252.00          |      |
| Hungjao Land Sale Account,—                                          |            |                 |      |
| Bargain money deposited, carried forward pending completion of sale. |            | 18,000.00       |      |
|                                                                      |            | Tls. 295,534.26 |      |
| Assets.                                                              |            | Tls.            | Tls. |
| Land & Buildings,—                                                   |            |                 |      |
| Mohawk Road —as on May 31, 1908 ...                                  | 162,935.00 |                 |      |
| Less. Depreciation this year .....                                   | 1,000.00   |                 |      |
|                                                                      |            | 161,935.00      |      |

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Deduct. Mortgage thereon | 50,000.00  |
|                          | 111,935.00 |

|                                                              |           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Hungjao property,—                                           |           |
| Land purchased this year, cost .....                         | 36,588.88 |
| Bargain money paid on additional land purchased ...          | 3,221.25  |
| Removal of graves, levelling ground, improvements, etc. .... | 4,311.31  |
|                                                              | 44,121.44 |

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Less Depreciation ..... | 1,318.14  |
|                         | 42,803.30 |

|                                                                            |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Deduct Loan from Sino-Belgian Bank secured by deposit of title deeds ..... | 20,000.00 |
|                                                                            | 22,803.30 |

|                                        |            |
|----------------------------------------|------------|
| Stocks,—(as per Inventory) viz :—      |            |
| Live Stock ...                         | 51,550.00  |
| Vehicles and Saddlery .....            | 14,220.00  |
| Shoeing and Forging Implements ...     | 1,400.00   |
| Harness Factory .....                  | 22,647.79  |
| Carriage Factory .....                 | 2,924.20   |
| Miscellaneous (including forage) ..... | 9,268.80   |
|                                        | 101,960.79 |

|                                               |           |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Goodwill,—as on May 31, 1908                  | 11,500.00 |
| Sundry Debtors,—                              |           |
| As per Customers' ledger .....                | 28,968.81 |
| Less Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts ..... | 3,600.00  |
|                                               | 25,368.81 |

|                                                                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Advances to Dealers .....                                                           | 7,623.92  |
| Fred. Dallas, — Bonus granted by Directors in 1906 since ordered to be returned ... | 3,000.00  |
|                                                                                     | 35,992.73 |

|                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Furniture and Fittings ..... | 1,863.65 |
| Less Depreciation .....      | 163.65   |
|                              | 1,700.00 |

|                                             |        |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|
| Unexpired propn. of Fire Insurance premiums | 73.54  |
| Cash.—At Sino-Belgian Bank                  | 704.37 |
| Due from F. Dallas on cash transactions...  | 63.45  |
|                                             | 767.82 |



|                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Profit and Loss           |                 |
| Account Net               |                 |
| Loss year                 |                 |
| ending May                |                 |
| 31, 1909 ...              | 9,221.89        |
| Less. Amount              |                 |
| brought forward from last |                 |
| year .....                | 420.81          |
|                           | 8,801.08        |
|                           | Tls. 295,534.26 |

I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts of the Company. I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required. The Stocks as set forth on the Balance Sheet amounting to Tls. 101,960.79 have been taken as certified by the directors and I have accepted the authorization of the Managing Director as a voucher for all disbursements of the Company's moneys in the carrying on of its business where no receipts for such money were obtainable. Other matters in connexion with the audit are fully dealt with in my Report to the Directors of this date.

Subject to this, I am of opinion that the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me, and as shown by the books of the Company.

E. MORTIMER REID, C.A.  
Chartered Accountant,  
Shanghai, Feb. 14th, 1910.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

### HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

The Directors submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Bank, and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending December 31, 1909.

The net profits for that period, including \$2,001,819.19, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$5,307,911.43.

The Directors recommend the transfer of \$250,000 from the Profit and Loss Account to credit of the Silver Reserve Fund, which fund will then stand at \$15,500,000.

After making this Transfer and deducting Remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation \$5,042,941.43, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of two pounds sterling per share, viz. £240,000, and a Bonus of five shillings sterling per share, viz. : £30,000 amounting in all to £270,00 which at 1/9½, the rate of the day, will absorb \$3,013,953.49.

The Balance \$2,028,987.94 to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

Branches and Agencies. — Sub-Agencies of the Bank have been opened at Hongkew (Shanghai), Malacca (Straits Settlements), and Kuala Lumpur (Federated Malay States).

Directors.—Mr. H. E. Tomkins has been elected Chairman for the year 1910, and Mr. G. Balloch Deputy Chairman.

Mr. H. A. W. Slade and Mr. W. Helms having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, Mr. G. Balloch and Mr. F. Lieb have been invited to fill the vacancies; these appointments require confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. C. R. Lenzmann, Mr. H. E. Tomkins and Mr. C. S. Gubbay retire in rotation, but being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, who offer themselves for re-election.

W. J. GRESSON,  
Chairman.  
Hongkong, February 8, 1910.

### Liabilities.

(Cents omitted.)

|                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Paid-up Capital, .....       | \$15,000,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund,       |              |
| £1,500,000 @ ex. 2/- ..      | 15,000,000   |
| Silver Reserve Fund .....    | 15,250,000   |
| Marine Insurance account, .. | 250,000      |
| Notes in Circulation :—      |              |

|                                                                                                                            |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| (Authorized Issue against Securities and Coin deposited, with the Crown Agents for the Colonies and their Trustees,) ..... | \$15,000,000 |
| Additional Issue authorised by Hongkong Ordinances against Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government, .....                 | 30,188       |
|                                                                                                                            | 15,030,188   |

|                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Current Accounts, |              |
| Silver, .....     | \$97,460,231 |
| Gold £5.-         |              |
| 422,164.18s.      |              |
| 6d. = .....       | 60,513,280   |
| Fixed Deposits—   |              |
| Silver .....      | \$63,255,257 |
| Gold, £4.-        |              |
| 586,318.6s.       |              |
| 5d. = .....       | 51,191,676   |
|                   | 114,446,933  |

|                                                                                                                                                            |               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Bills Payable (including Drafts on London Bankers, Call Loans and Short Sight Drawings on London Office against Bills Receivable and Bullion Shipments) .. | 21,480,773    |
| Profit and Loss Account, ..                                                                                                                                | 5,307,941     |
| Liability on Bills of Exchange re-discounted. £4,500,388. 9s. 5d. of which £3,010,659. 13s. 4d. have since run off. ..                                     | \$359,739,346 |

|                                             |              |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Assets.                                     |              |
| Cash, .....                                 | \$49,624,147 |
| Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government .. |              |

|                                                       |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| against authorised and/or excess note circulation, .. | 13,000,000 |
| Bullion in Hand and in Transit, .....                 | 6,487,602  |
| Indian Government Rupee Paper, .....                  | 2,419,349  |
| Consols, Colonial and other Securities, .....         | 14,881,698 |

|                                                                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Sterling Reserve Fund Investments, viz. :—                                          |          |
| £1,208,000 2½ per cent Consols at 82... ..                                          | £990,560 |
| (of which £250,000 lodged with the Band of England as a Special London Reserve). .. |          |
| £255,000 2½ per cent. National War Loan, at 90 ..                                   | 229,500  |
| £325,000 Other Sterling Securities, written down to ..                              | 279,940  |

|                                                       |               |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| (@ ex. 2/-) ..                                        | £1,500,000    |
| 15,000,000 Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits, ..... | 108,502,308   |
| Bills Receivable .....                                | 147,889,789   |
| Bank Premises, .....                                  | 1,934,450     |
|                                                       | \$359,739,346 |

### GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

#### Dr.

|                                            |             |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|
| To amounts written off :—                  |             |
| Remuneration to Directors ..               | \$15,000    |
| „ Dividend Account :—                      |             |
| Dividend £2 per Share on 120,000 Shares .. | £240,000    |
| at 1/9½ ..                                 | =2,679,069  |
| Bonus 5/- per Share on 120,000 Shares ..   | £30,000     |
| at 1/9½ ..                                 | =334,883    |
|                                            | \$3,013,953 |
| „ Transfer to Silver Reserve Fund .....    | 250,000     |
| „ Balance forward to next half-year .....  | 2,028,987   |
|                                            | \$5,307,941 |

#### Cr.

|                                                                                                                                                                                  |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| By Balance of Undivided Profits, 30th June 1909 ..                                                                                                                               | \$2,001,819 |
| „ Amount of Net Profits for the six Months ending 31st December, 1909, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all Expenses and Interest paid and due ..... | \$3,306,122 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                  | \$5,307,941 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                  | \$5,307,941 |



## STERLING RESERVE FUND.

|                                    |              |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Dr.                                |              |
| To Balance, ...£1,500,000          | \$           |
| @ ex. 2/-.....                     | 15,000,000   |
| (invested in Sterling Securities). | \$15,000,000 |
| Cr.                                |              |
| By Balance 30th June,              | \$           |
| 1909, £1,500,000 @                 |              |
| ex. 2/-.....                       | 15,000,000   |
|                                    | \$15,000,000 |

## SILVER RESERVE FUND.

|                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Dr.                    |              |
| To Balance, .....      | 15,500,000   |
|                        | \$15,500,000 |
| Cr.                    |              |
| By Balance 30th June,  | \$           |
| 1909 .....             | 15,250,000   |
| „ Transfer from Profit |              |
| and Loss Account ...   | 250,000      |
|                        | \$15,500,000 |

W. J. GRESSON, }  
ROBERT SHEWAN, } *Directors.*  
J. W. BANDO, }

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*  
J. COX-EDWARDS, *Chief Accountant.*

We have compared the above Statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

W. HUTTON POTTS, } *Auditors.*  
J. W. O. BONNAR, }  
HongKong, Feb. 8, 1910.

## SPORT.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

As a result of the Holiday matches, which were played in perfect weather and were witnessed by an unusually large number of spectators, the Shanghai Football Club retains possession of the Marine Engineers' Challenge Cup; the Shanghai Recreation Club acquires possession of the "Skottowe" Challenge Cup; and the Recreation Club retains its place at the head of the First Division of the League, with the Shanghai Football Club only one point behind. The Naval team, drawn entirely from the crew of H. M. S. Flora, has gained four points during the holidays and now takes third place in the League championship table.

## THE MARINE ENGINEERS' CHALLENGE CUP.

MARINE ENGINEERS' F. C. V. SHANGHAI FOOTBALL CLUB.

The annual match between the Marine Engineers and the Shanghai Football Club in this Cup competition took place on the Shanghai Football Club's ground on Chinese New Year's Day and was witnessed by a large gathering of spectators.

The ball was set in motion at 3 p.m. and with a favourable wind, the Shanghai Football Club was the first to

attack, and forced two corners in quick succession. Miller then broke away on the right and after tricking Griffin, gave his centre a good opportunity to score, but Shaw relieved with a splendid kick and the Football Club's forwards returned to the attack. Drew was put in possession on the left wing, but his shot at goal went wide and from the ensuing goal-kick the Engineers' forwards broke away and showed good combination in mid-field. Clarke sent in a good centre from the right wing, but Stewart's shot at goal was feeble. For some time the Engineers kept up the pressure, but were unable to find the net, and by the aid of free kicks and goal kicks the Football Club was able to transfer play to neutral territory. A free kick for a foul throw-in put the Football Club's forwards in good position, but Weeks' shot went wide. The Football Club kept up a hot attack and J. Mauchan was frequently conspicuous on the defence, and was mainly responsible for the next change of venue. When the Engineers attacked again, they were assisted by a free kick for hands, just outside the penalty area, but Forshaw cleared in splendid style, only, however, to see the ball returned on the Engineers' left wing and a corner forced. From the goal-kick, the Football Club's forwards obtained possession and invaded, but their shots at goal were inaccurate. On one occasion Rasmussen ran right out from the goal-mouth, almost to the touch-line, and the Club's forwards had a splendid opportunity of scoring, but the backs showed good defence and presently Miller relieved with a good dribble down the right wing. A foul on the part of the Engineers enabled Shaw to plant the ball right in the front of the Engineers' goal, but only a goal-kick resulted. The kick-out brought little relief to the Engineers and the Football Club forced a couple of corners. They lacked scoring power, however, and once more the Mariners invaded the Football Club's quarter, where Shaw and Forshaw were frequently conspicuous on the defence and gained considerable ground by clever kicking. Presently Drew and C. F. Harris broke away and play settled down in mid-field for some time until Stewart received a good pass from McDonald and just failed to score with a long shot from the left wing. There was a lengthy spell of fast play, up and down field, with each side attacking in turn. Winning was ever prominent on the right wing of the Shanghai Football Club, and Clarke and Miller were playing well together on the Engineers' right wing, but every effort made by the forwards was neutralized by the clever kicking of the backs on either side. After a brief attack by the Engineers, Winning broke away on the Football Club's right wing and after gaining considerable ground, transferred to Weeks. Weeks sent in a pretty centre to Shackleton and the latter seemed to have the goal at his mercy, but shot wildly over the bar. From the goal-kick the Engineers again invaded and forced a corner, but a free kick to the Football Club, for Mauchan, fouling Shackleton, neutralized matters. In the later stages of the

first half of the game, Wilson went to the right wing and Clarke took up the position of centre forward, and after a short spell of open and even play the Engineers gradually forced their way to the Football Club's "25", where play remained until the whistle announced the interval.

At the opening of the second half of the game the Engineers had a very strong wind at their backs and were the first to press, but Shaw and Forshaw relieved constantly to the half-way line by well-judged kicks. Presently Bissett dropped in a beautiful centre to the mouth of the Football Club's goal and with Harris (the goalkeeper) fumbling, the Engineers had a splendid chance to score; but Forshaw stepped in at the critical moment and enabled Harris to clear. Clever footwork and a good turn of speed placed the Football Club on the attack, but the back play of the Engineers was too sound to allow any score to result and there was another spell of even play. When the Engineers got within the danger zone, they showed great weakness in shooting and lost many opportunities on this account. When the forwards of the Football Club at last found an opening, Rasmussen had to concede a couple of corners, but the full backs cleared well. The forward line kept up a hot attack and several shots by Harris. Weeks said Winning just missed the target, until at last Weeks found the net with a long shot, after a scrum in front of goal. After the restart, the Engineers made a lengthy attack and sent in several shots from long range, but without effect. For quite twenty minutes play was very fast and there was little to choose between the teams, the Engineers having quite as much of the game as their opponents; but shortly before the call of time, Winning secured on the right wing and sent in a pretty centre, which Drew directed into the net. When the whistle was sounded the Football Club held a lead by two goals to nil.

On the day's play the teams were fairly evenly matched, but the Football Club showed greater scoring ability. For the winners, Shaw and Forshaw were excellent on the defence and Porter at centre-half was probably the best man on the field. At right wing Winning was ever prominent and Drew and Harris on the opposite side played a strong game; but Shackleton and Weeks let many opportunities slip. The Engineers had quite as much of the game as their opponents, but were very weak in front of goal. The combination of the forward line was spoilt to a certain extent by the introduction of T. W. R. Wilson, who is essentially a left-wing forward, and had no chance to show prominently either as centre or on the right. Stewart played a splendid game on the left, but was not fed generously. At centre half-back McDonald played a capital game and his play was as active as it was "brainy." Mauchan and Bissett were sound on the wings and at full back Singer and Train were always reliable. Rasmussen, while generally safe, was not so brilliant as usual.



### THE "SKOTTOWE" CUP COMPETITION.

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB V. S. M. POLICE F. C.

The match between these Clubs, in the final tie of the "Skottowe" Cup Competition, was played on the Shanghai Football Club's ground on Friday afternoon and though the play was not of the highest standard, the game was very evenly contested throughout.

The start was delayed on account of the absence of V. Davies, the Recreation Club's skipper and it was not until 3.10 p.m. that the teams lined up, with the Recreation Club playing with only ten men. With the sun at their backs and an advantage in numbers, the Police were the first to attack and during the first five minutes of play kept up a strong attack on the Recreation Club's goal. Then Davies arrived and took his place in the full back line, while Thacher went forward to the right wing. In spite of this reinforcement, the Recreation Club were continually hard pressed and several efforts by the forward division to gain an entry into Police territory were neutralized by the splendid kicking of Aitkenhead at full back. A foul against Mackenzie, for tripping Brandt, gave the Recreation Club little advantage, and with the Police forwards well fed by Mackenzie and Leary, several shots were directed at goal, but the aim was inaccurate. Presently the Recreation Club's forwards broke away, but position was lost through Clifford being off-side. A moment later, however, they returned to the attack and from a centre by Wilson, Thacher netted the ball with a swift, low shot.

After the restart the Police were the first to invade, only for a few seconds, as the Recreation Club's forwards came away well and Brandt, heading over the cross-bar, just failed to notch a second point. From the goal-kick, the Police again pressed, until Wade got away on the right wing, from a pass by Davies, and transferred play into Police territory. Two shots by Wade, from the left wing hit the side of the net, and then Aitkenhead relieved to mid-field with a huge kick. The next feature of interest was a pretty dribble down the left wing by Wilson, who sent in an accurate centre, but Brandt failed to secure and the effort came to nought. After midfield play, a strong rush by the Recreation Club's forwards forced Freeman to save by clinging to the ball, when lying on the ground, and eventually throwing over the goal line. The kick-in from the corner was weak and the Police forwards broke away in the centre and quickly forced two corners. Good kicking by Wigton and Davies put Clifford in possession, and he and Wade, by good combination, carried the ball to the half-way line, where play settled down for some time. Each side attacked in turn, and then the Recreation Club, when in good position, was penalized on three occasions owing to Wilson being in an off-side position. The Police were the next

to attack and forced a couple of corner kicks, from the second of which Sutcliffe shot high and wide. The Recreation Club retaliated and Brandt, Wilson and Thacher bombarded the Police goal, but without result. When the Recreation Club again invaded, a free kick for a foul against Mackenzie gave them good position, but from a mêlée in front of goal, the ball went over the line and the ensuing goal-kick allowed the police to invade. Eventually Wade and Clifford were responsible for a pretty, combined movement on the right wing. Wade sent in two good centres, from the second of which Clifford headed against the bar, and when half-time was called, a couple of minutes later, the Recreation Club was still pressing.

During the first ten minutes of the second half of the game, the Recreation Club's forwards were constantly bombarding the Police goal, but the majority of the shots went wide and those which were properly directed were well stopped by Freeman. Then Kay dribbled through to the Recreation Club's quarter line, but was well stopped by Gande, who carried the ball down-field to the Police "25" line. For some time play was very fast indeed and each side had to concede corners. Then, after even play in mid-field, the Recreation Club forwards made a strong rush through the centre and after a scrummage in front of goal, Wilson rushed in from the left and banged the ball into the net. Although the Police were occasionally dangerous, the Recreation Club had the better of the play during the remainder of the game, but no further score resulted and when the whistle was sounded for time, the Recreation Club led by two goals to nil.

The backs of the winning team played a thoroughly sound game and while Davies and Wigton were not so brilliant as usual, the intermediate line was always prominent. Peake at centre half did splendid work and was ably supported by Gande and Whyte. In the forward line, Wade and Clifford showed pretty combination on the right wing and Wilson centred splendidly from the left wing. Thacher and Brandt were very useful in the centre division, and worked well together.

The Police forward line combined well in mid-field, but when in front of goal the shooting was weak. Kay, Mitchell and McColl were the most prominent. At half-back Mackenzie played a sound game and was well supported by Sutcliffe and Leary, but Sutcliffe might well have sacrificed a little eagerness to consideration. At full back Aitkenhead was a tower of strength and in goal Freeman played a splendid game.

### SHANGHAI FOOTBALL LEAGUE. 1ST DIVISION.

MARINE ENGINEERS' F. C. V. "A" COMPANY, S. V. C.

This match was played on the Shanghai Recreation Club's ground on Friday afternoon and resulted in a victory for the Marine Engineers by five goals to two. In the first half of the game Clarke

scored twice and Bissett once (from a penalty kick) for the Engineers, who led by three goals to nil at the interval. In the second half of the game, Forshaw went up into the forward line of "A" Company and signalized his appearance in the vanguard by notching two goals. In reply, however, Aitkenhead and Hamlin scored for the Engineers, who won as stated.

CUSTOMS RECREATION CLUB V. THE NAVY.

In this match, played on the Marine Engineers' ground on Friday afternoon, the Navy were victorious by two goals to nil. The game was fairly evenly contested and the Customs Club netted the ball on two occasions, but the goals were disallowed on account of breaches of the off-side rule.

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB V. CUSTOMS RECREATION CLUB.

This match was played on the Shanghai Recreation Club's ground on Saturday afternoon and resulted in a victory for the home team by seven goals to one. In the first five minutes of play the Recreation Club was credited with three goals, by T. S. Wade, Brandt and W. E. Wilson, but during the remainder of the first half the visitors had quite as much of the game as their opponents and were credited with a goal by Stormes, who dribbled through the opposing backs from the halfway line.

In the second half there was little to choose between the teams for some time, but when play had been in progress twenty minutes T. S. Wade scored a fourth goal for the Recreation Club from a neat centre by T. W. R. Wilson. The fifth goal to the winners was the result of a fine individual effort by Brandt and one moment later T. W. R. Wilson scored with a clever shot from the left wing. The seventh and last goal was the result of pretty combination between the forwards, T. S. Wade completing the movement with a neat, low shot.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL CLUB V. "A" COMPANY, S. V. C.

This match was played on the Shanghai Football Club's ground on Saturday afternoon and during the first half of the game the teams were evenly matched, no point being scored before the interval. In the second half of the game the Football Club showed distinct superiority and ran out winners by four goals to nil.

S. M. POLICE F. C. V. THE NAVY.

This match which was played on the Police ground on Saturday afternoon attracted the bulk of the spectators who turned out to witness the League games. The team which represented the Police was but the skeleton of their usual side; Brown, who is still suffering from a throat affection, was unable to keep goal and his place was filled, as on Friday, by Freeman. Neither Aitkenhead nor Moonan appeared at back, and in addition to a reserve right half-back Martin and Young figured in the unaccustomed places of extreme right and left wing respectively. The Navy kicked off against the sun and a slight wind, but the Police were the first to



press through the agency of Kay, whose play throughout was one of the few redeeming features of a somewhat poor forward line. The Police attack having been repulsed, Mitchell, the Navy outside left, transferred play by a fine run and centre which was not taken advantage of. Robinson cleared and Young got going on the left, but the Navy returned to the charge and it soon became evident that the sailors are a much improved side from that which went under to the Football Club so badly. Their forwards were supported by a clever and hardworking middle line, of whom Williams was the most prominent. The footwork of Kay and Young's fine turn of speed, however, brought the Police line into the vicinity of the Navy goal on several occasions. On one of these, initiated by Kay, the Police came within an ace of scoring, the ball being hooked out of the goal-mouth in the nick of time. After this narrow shave the Navy returned to the attack and a misunderstanding among the Police defence led to a goal being credited to the Navy, a rasping shot from some yards out giving Freeman no chance of saving. From now until the interval the Police strove pluckily to get on terms, but nothing further resulted and half time arrived with the score standing.

Navy .....One goal.  
S. M. Police.....nil.

When the game restarted it was seen that the Police formation had been rearranged, Mackenzie occupying the right-back position, Young playing left half, and Robinson filling the outside left berth. The new formation certainly lent additional strength to the defence, but it is extremely doubtful whether the attack gained in proportion by the change. The second half was, as far as the Police were concerned, a succession of wasted opportunities. Clearances by the backs and judicious feeding by the halves were alike rendered fruitless by hesitation or feeble shooting on the part of the forwards. In this respect Martin was perhaps the chief offender, though none of the other forwards was entirely guiltless: The weakness of the Police line gave the Navy forwards, a chance to shine by comparison, and their workmanlike methods brought forth the unstinted applause of the crowd on several occasions. In style their forwards are by no means unlike the team of H. M. S. Astræa, a similarity which is strengthened by the fact of their possessing two fast wingers and by the strenuous nature of their "following up." Their persistent attacks brought Mackenzie into prominence and his fine judgement and big kicking helped the Police out of many an awkward situation. In spite of desperate attempts on the part of the Police to draw level and on the part of the Navy to increase their advantage, no further scoring took place, although a penalty awarded against Mackenzie for handling within the dread area, nearly resulted in putting the Navy two up. Freeman, however, saved in good style and the game ended:—

Navy .....One goal.  
S. M. Police .....nil.

### SHANGHAI FOOTBALL LEAGUE, 2ND DIVISION.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL CLUB 2ND XI v. S. M. POLICE F. C., 2ND XI.

Played on the St. Andrew's ground on Friday afternoon, and won by the second eleven of the Shanghai Football Club by four goals to one.

### THE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Results up to and including Saturday, February 12, 1910:—

|               | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Drawn. | Goals. |          | Points. |
|---------------|---------|------|-------|--------|--------|----------|---------|
|               |         |      |       |        | For.   | Against. |         |
| S. R. C. .... | 9       | 7    | 1     | 1      | 35     | 9        | 15      |
| S. F. C. .... | 9       | 7    | 2     | 0      | 30     | 12       | 14      |
| Navy .....    | 9       | 6    | 3     | 0      | 21     | 18       | 12      |
| Engineers...  | 9       | 4    | 4     | 1      | 18     | 15       | 9       |
| Police .....  | 9       | 4    | 4     | 1      | 15     | 15       | 9       |
| "A" Co. ....  | 10      | 1    | 8     | 1      | 8      | 33       | 3       |
| Customs ...   | 9       | 1    | 8     | 0      | 6      | 31       | 2       |

### HOCKEY.

SHANGHAI HOCKEY CLUB v. "B" CO., S. V. C.

This match was played on the Hockey Club's ground on Thursday afternoon and resulted in a win for the Hockey Club by twelve goals to three. "B" Co. played one man short, and for the greater part of the game the Hockey Club was represented by seven men. In the first half, the Club scored four goals and "B" Company three, but after the change of ends the home team had the game very much its own way and eight goals were added to its score, while the visitors only became really dangerous a couple of times.

### MIXED HOCKEY.

A very enjoyable game of mixed hockey was played on the ground of the Shanghai Hockey Club on Friday afternoon. The elevens (six ladies and five men) were captained by Messrs. V. H. Lanning (Reds) and G. Burton Sayer (Whites) and Mr. W. G. Lay kindly refereed. In the first half of the game the Reds had most of the play, and they scored one goal through A.E.H. Parrott. The Whites had to defend for a considerable part of the time, but occasionally they broke away and would have scored but for the excellent defence of the brothers Lanning. After the interval the Whites missed three opportunities to score owing to erratic shooting on the part of the men, and then Parrott brought the Reds' score to two goals to love. Fifteen minutes from the finish, the Whites began to hope again as L. Ashton found the net with a very hot shot. Just before the whistle sounded "no-side" Ashton made the score even. It was agreed to play ten minutes' extra time and quite early Ashton placed the ball in the net the third time for the Whites. Reds tried hard to bring their score level, but the opposing backs managed to keep them out until the whistle sounded. The

ladies played well together and there was some neat passing along the forward lines, which were composed of four ladies and one man on each side. In defence the ladies were safe using their hands and feet to advantage.

A second mixed hockey game was played on Saturday afternoon on the Hockey Club's ground. The elevens were captained by Messrs. W. J. Hawkings (Whites) and A. E. H. Parrott (Reds). Play was of the give and take order generally, although the ladies of the "Red" forward line were more conspicuous than their *vis-à-vis* and some very pretty passing was seen on the right wing and to the centre. The score rose gradually up to half-time, and then more rapidly to the end of the game. First one side and then the other netted the ball and eventually the game ended in a win for the Reds by nine goals to seven, they having added the last two points. Play was very open and at times it was fast, but, probably owing to the strenuous game the day before, the players were not so consistent as on Friday. There were no goal keepers, hence the scoring was higher than it might otherwise have been.

### SHOOTING.

"B" COMPANY, S.V.C.

The monthly cup competitions for January and February were shot off on Saturday, the 12th instant.

The Ranges and Conditions were:—200 yds. and 300 yds. Bisley targets and scoring, ten shots at each range, the first 5 shots at 200 yds. and the second 5 shots at 300 yds to count for the January Cups; and the second 5 shots at 300 yds. and the first at 300 yds. to count for the February Cups. The results were as follows:—

|                       | 200 yds. | 300 yds. | Total. | H'cap. | Gd. Total. |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|--------|--------|------------|
| *Private Nelleman ... | 22       | 22       | 44     | —      | 44         |

| "A" CLASS CUP, FEBRUARY COMPETITION. |    |    |    |   |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|---|----|
| *Private R. Luff ...                 | 19 | 22 | 41 | — | 41 |
| *Winners first time.                 |    |    |    |   |    |

| "B" CLASS CUP, JANUARY COMPETITION.  |    |    |    |   |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|---|----|
| *Private J. Powles...                | 21 | 17 | 38 | — | 38 |
| "B" CLASS CUP, FEBRUARY COMPETITION. |    |    |    |   |    |
| †Lc.-Col. Pollock ...                | 23 | 22 | 45 | 3 | 42 |
| *Winner first time.                  |    |    |    |   |    |
| †Winner second time.                 |    |    |    |   |    |

### SHANGHAI RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SHOOTING DATES FOR FEBRUARY, 1910.  
Monday, 21.—Spoon Competition.  
"Bisley"; 500 yards.  
Wednesday, 23.—Cup Competition.  
"Bisley"; 600 yards.  
Time.—6.30 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.  
No. of shots.—1 sighting and 10 scoring.



The monthly Cup Competition of the Chinese Company, S. V. C., took place at the Rifle Range yesterday morning at 8.30 a.m. The weather was unfavourable for accurate shooting, the wind being about 10 o'clock. There were 50 competitors and the highest scores in each class were as follows:—

|                                   | Bisley Target 200 yds. | 500 yds. | Total. | Handicap. | Net Total. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|----------|--------|-----------|------------|
| <b>"A" Class.</b>                 |                        |          |        |           |            |
| * 1st Sgt. Zah                    |                        |          |        |           |            |
| Yoong-jai                         | 30                     | 31       | 61     | —         | 61         |
| 2nd Sgt. J. T. A. Zi              | 27                     | 30       | 57     | 3         | 54         |
| 3rd Cpl. Loh Bo-zei               | 30                     | 27       | 57     | 3         | 54         |
| <b>"B" Class.</b>                 |                        |          |        |           |            |
| * 1st Pte. Wong                   |                        |          |        |           |            |
| Koh-liang                         | 29                     | 25       | 54     | —         | 54         |
| 2nd Pte. Song                     |                        |          |        |           |            |
| Liang-zai                         | 27                     | 27       | 54     | 3         | 51         |
| 3rd Pte. Chou Siopoo              | 16                     | 17       | 33     | —         | 33         |
| <b>"C" Class.</b>                 |                        |          |        |           |            |
| † 1st Pte. Doo                    |                        |          |        |           |            |
| Yeashiang                         | 25                     | 23       | 48     | —         | 48         |
| 2nd Pte. Zeen                     |                        |          |        |           |            |
| Hang-chang                        | 25                     | 21       | 46     | —         | 46         |
| 3rd Pte. Chang                    |                        |          |        |           |            |
| Tee-shun                          | 17                     | 23       | 40     | —         | 40         |
| * Winner of Cup 1st Time;         |                        |          |        |           |            |
| † Winner of 50 rounds cartridges: |                        |          |        |           |            |

#### SHANGHAI MINIATURE RIFLE CLUB.

The following are the highest scores made in the January competition of the above-mentioned Club:—

|                                     | Points. |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Capt. S. A. Ransom                  | 97*     |
| J. W. Prins                         | 92†     |
| H. H. Bodemeyer                     | 92†     |
| Mrs. J. L. Scott                    | 91      |
| C. Mills                            | 84      |
| C. R. Graham                        | 83      |
| M. Winteter                         | 81      |
| O. J. Robinson                      | 80      |
| H. Linde                            | 79      |
| P. J. Williams                      | 76      |
| Master Randolph Scott               | 75      |
| A. M. Baldwin                       | 75      |
| A. C. Lightfoot                     | 71      |
| Master Gordon Scott                 | 63      |
| J. McArthur                         | 65      |
| H. J. Christophersen                | 62      |
| C. F. Knudsen                       | 61      |
| H. H. Johnson                       | 61      |
| J. Straiton                         | 31      |
| Highest possible score, 120 points. |         |
| * Winner of first prize.            |         |
| † Tie for second and third prizes.  |         |

#### THE PAPER HUNTS.

The Paper Hunt Club brought off three hunts during the holidays, and with the hunt on Monday will have established a record in having four hunts in four days.

The hunt on the 10th was laid by Mr. Crawford, and started behind the Farm. From here the paper lay up the Jessfield line to the Red Joss House; most of the hunt went over the platform to the Fahwah wade, but the paper went through the village

and over Handicap Bridge, then over the Highland grips to the Bee line. From here the paper went to Suez, but the hunt galloped on, and forgetting that yellow paper was used if Mr. Crawford got on to old paper, they ran the handicap backwards and took Pons: which jump seemed fatal to one rider who repeated a former performance and did his best to block the jump. Yellow paper was eventually picked up at Suez. The hunt went on through Westward Ho, over Marsh to the Hungjao Road. From here the paper went by the Wilderness to the Artery Creek platforms and across the Hungjao Road to the Vermin Creek line. The natives had picked up the paper at this point and laid it over the platform at the White Joss House, and this caused a long check, the hunt scattering to find the paper; it was eventually found by the jump near One Wide River, and those on the card got away with a long lead, before the majority of the hunt were aware that paper had been found. After the Vermin Creek line the paper went to the Plum Tree, through Drummond Water to the Fahwah wade, and the finish was at the bottom of the Fahwah line. The following were the first six on the card, and they arrived some time before the bulk of the hunt arrived:—

1. Mr. H. E. Campbell on Newbury
  2. " G. D. Coutts " Sandfly
  3. " L. Midwood " New Year
  4. " F. Fearon " Christmas Box
  5. " E. H. McMichael " Narcissus
  6. " J. A. Brand " Ostiak
- Mr. Coutts wins the heavy-weight prize.

An inquiry was held by the Stewards whether a fair "Tally Ho" had been given or not, and the following notice was issued by them:—There has been some unpleasantness in connexion with yesterday's hunt owing to the fact that there is some doubt with regard to the "Tally Ho" given at the White Joss House platform by the first lot of riders, and in order to prevent any such unpleasantness in future the stewards trust that riders will endeavour to "Tally Ho" in full accordance with rule 7, which states: "Any rider finding paper and going away without giving a fair "Tally Ho" will be disqualified. A fair "Tally Ho" is one that is heard and followed by the hunt."

It is a regrettable feature of the paper hunts nowadays that so many disputes arise. The rules of the Club are few and it is to be hoped that riders will try and keep these rules, and not let their keenness to win make them forget to give a fair "Tally Ho," and to follow paper when in sight of the flags.

#### HUNT OF FEBRUARY 11.

Mr. Pearce, with his usual kindness laid this one and it was a most enjoyable hunt, although the finish was spoilt by the leader going straight for the flags instead of down the Highland grips where the paper lay.

The start was on the far side of the Long Village, and instead of going out

by No. 1 Tree platform, the paper went to the left and the hunt ran the course that is usually given in that part of the country backward to the No. 2 Joss House Creek. Here instead of going to the right over the Hound Bridge, the paper went to the left over No. 7 Bridge, then left-handed over some nice jumps to the Rubicon Creek, which was waded and the Hungjao Road crossed close to Clear Waters. The hunt went hopelessly wrong at this point, and went for a mile without paper, eventually finding itself at Drop and Crawl.

The Master then took the whole hunt back to the spot where they had crossed the Rubicon Creek and paper was quickly found to the right. After going through the Family Tree Creek wade close to the wooden bridge, the hunt went over Westward Ho platform, then to Suez, to Schule's line and over the platform at the bottom of this to Here and There, the finish being at the end of the Highland grips. The following were the first six on the card:—

1. Mr. N. L. Sparke on Bay Ronald.
2. " A. W. Burkill " Halifax.
3. " T. G. Drakeford " Sealark.
4. " S. R. Lemprière " Viking.
5. " L. King " Grey Griffin.
6. " P. Fock " Dickbopf.

Mr. A. W. Burkill won the heavy-weight; and thus brought his record of wins in Paper Hunt events to thirty, he having now won two Handicaps, from scratch, one Point to Point and twenty-seven paper hunts.

#### CONSOLATION HUNT FEBRUARY 12.

This hunt was laid by the Master and was open only to riders and ponies that have been through two hunts this season, but have not won a hunt.

The start was from the False Fahwah line, over Vincent Smith's bridge and through Badger Firs to Pleasant Quarter line. At the top of this line the hunt went over the two platforms to the Hungjao Road. The second platform is very bad and those responsible should have it attended to. After crossing the Hungjao Road, the hunt went wrong and most of them went over the Old Handicap Creek platform to Perrott's line. Paper was eventually found along the right bank of this creek; and after another slight check, the paper was picked up again and the hunt went to the right and up to the Artery Creek platform. From here to the Wilderness, then across the Bridge on the Hungjao Road close to the Octopus Tree to the platform by Middling Tree. It was some time before the hunt picked up the paper at this point; but they eventually found it, and after jumping Forth went along the high ground by the Rubicon Creek for about a mile, then left by Beacon Mound to Hungjao Village. From here the paper went sharp left instead of the usual way by "Christmas Jump," and round the Creek close to a village, then across the Artery Creek platform. From here it was the usual run home by the Wedge Roof Joss House to Perrott's line; and



the finish was at the bottom of the line. The finish was a most exciting one and resulted in a dead heat. Both the winners won their pink coats in this hunt.

1. { Mr. H. M. Little on Cocktail
  2. " B. Mielck " Fafner
  3. " L. Soyka " Susquehanna
  4. " J. A. Hayes " Pegasus
  5. Col. C. D. Bruce " Rasholme
  6. Mr. F. W. Potter " Likin
  7. " C. M. Forrest " Bookmaker
- Mr. F. W. Potter won the heavy-weight.

Monday's Paper Hunt, which was laid by Messrs. E. C. Pearce and N. J. Sparke, started from Hungjao Road, and, following the course taken on January 1, finished behind Sicawei Observatory, over a jump called Springfield. From the start the hunt went towards the Brooklyn Bridge. This was not taken, but Sicawei Creek was crossed by a big dam. After a circle in good galloping country and bearing back to the creek, the hunt bore to the left down the line called "Jim's Joys" and thence again leftwards close to the Arsenal Creek.

Mr. K. J. McEuen, a heavyweight, won the hunt and his victory was deservedly a popular one.

The following were the first six on the card:—

1. Mr. K. J. McEuen on Buckingham.
2. " J. A. Hayes " Bellerophon.
3. " E. S. B. Rowe " Marengo.
4. " T. C. Vernon " Quicksilver.
5. " A. M. Canvan " Platypus.
6. " L. E. P. Jones " Seafarer.

#### SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB.

The following is the result of the China New Year Pool played off from February 9 to 14.

- Macdonald, J. .... hcp.—10 1 up
- 1 { Ferrier, J. B. . . . + 3 all square.
- { Longmuir, T. F. . . . + 1 "
- Gainer, J. D. .... " —11 1 down.
- Menzies, A. R. W. . . . —1 1 "
- Crowe Read, O. .... " —11 3 "
- Stewart, K. D. .... " —5 3 "
- Graham, D. M. .... " —8 3 "

There were 140 entries.

## HONGKONG RACE MEETING, 1910.

### FIRST DAY,

Tuesday, February 15, 1910.

At the races to-day the course was hard and fast. The dead-heat in the Garrison Cup was run off and resulted in a victory for Cadzow's Fame by five lengths.

The results were:—

- 1.—THE WONG-NEI-CHONG STAKES.—Winner, \$400. Second, \$150. Third, \$75. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1909-1910. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin, allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Half a mile.

- Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's blk. Servian Chief (Mr. Moller)..... 1
- " Johnstone's grey Hartwood (Mr. Johnstone)..... 2
- " Billiards' ches. Snooker (Master) 3

- 2.—THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Winner, \$500. Second, \$150. Third, \$75. For China ponies, *bond fide* griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription griffins of this season 1909-1910 allowed 7 lb. Entrance \$10. Three-quarters of a mile.

- Mr. F. B. Marshall's grey Maple Tree (Mr. Vida)..... 1
- " John Peel's white Silverton (Mr. Johnstone)..... 2
- " Ellis Kadoorie's Belgian Chief (Mr. Moller) ..... 3

- 3.—THE VICTORIA STAKES.—Winner, \$500. Second, \$150. Third, \$75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. *Bond fide* griffins on date of entry allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of this season 1909-1910 allowed 10 lb. Entrance \$10. One mile.

- Mr. Buxey's blk. Little Gem. Rose (Mr. Burkill) ..... 1
- Messrs. Beverley & Standish's grey Worcester (Mr. Laurence)..... 2
- Mr. John Peel's grey Heraldic (Mr. Johnstone)..... 3

- 4.—THE VALLEY STAKES.—Winner, \$600. Second, \$200. Third, \$100. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1909-1910. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$10. Three-quarters of a mile.

- Mr. W. G. Pirie's grey Man Man (Mr. Johnstone)..... 1
- Capt. Dwyer & Beasley's grey Kerry (Mr. Laurence) ..... 2
- Mr. Buxey's blk. Victoria Rose (Mr. Burkill) ..... 3

- 5.—THE FOCHOW CUP.—Winner, \$500. Second, \$150. Third, \$75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies who have run at any previous meeting and not won a race and griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of this season 1909-1910 allowed 10 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin, allowed 5 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$10. Two miles.

- Mr. Vida's mount (Mr. Vida) ... 1
- " Dryasdust's br. Barry (Mr. Laurence) ..... 2
- " Buxey's grey Celia Rose (Mr. Burkill) ..... 3

- 6.—THE TRIAL PLATE.—Winner, \$500. Second, \$150. Third, \$75. For China ponies, *bond fide* griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription griffins of the season 1909-1910 allowed 7 lb. Winner of the Maiden Stakes 7 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin, allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Allowances accumulative. From the two mile post, once round and in.

- Mr. Buxey's grey Royal Rose (Mr. Burkill) ..... 1
- " F. B. Marshall's grey Persimmon Tree (Mr. Vida)..... 2
- " Ellis Kadoorie's grey Rubber Chief (Mr. Moller)..... 3

- 7.—THE GARRISON CUP.—Presented by the officers of the Garrison. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For China ponies, subscription griffins of any season. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at previous meetings of one race, 7 lb.; of more than one, 14 lb.; at this meeting 3 lb. extra. Penalties accumulative. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin, allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. One mile.

- Mr. T. F. Hough's ches. Cadzow's Fame (Mr. Vida) ..... \*1
- " Ellis Kadoorie's blk. Servian Chief (Mr. Moller)..... \*1
- " Buxey's skw. Warrior Rose (Mr. Burkill) ..... 3

Time, min. sec.

\* Dead Heat.

Run off—Cadzow's Fame beat Servian Chief by 5 lengths.

- 8.—THE PROFESSIONAL CUP.—Value \$500. Presented. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For griffins on date of entry and ponies that have never won a race. Subscription griffins of this season 1909-1910 allowed 5 lb. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners barred. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin, allowed 5 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$10. One mile.

- Mr. John Peel's rn. Meynell, (Mr. Johnstone)..... 1
- " Ellis Kadoorie's g. Llama Chief (late Mangolia) Mr. Moller..... 2
- " Buxey's rn. Dwarf Rose, (Mr. Burkill) ..... 3

- 9.—THE HONGKONG CLUB CUP.—Presented by the members of the Hongkong Club. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of this season 1909-1910 allowed 10 lb. Winners at this meeting 5 lb. extra. Entrance \$10. One mile and a half.

- Mr. John Peel's b. Kirkpatrick II (Mr. Johnstone) ..... 1
- " Buxey's ch. Spring Rose (Mr. Burkill) ..... 2
- " Dryasdust's br. Best Friend (Mr. Laurence) ..... 3

- 10.—THE RACING STAKES.—Winner, \$400. Second, \$150. Third, \$75. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1909-1910. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners barred. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin, allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Five Furlongs.



Mr. John Peel's blk. Blackmore Vale (Mr. Johnstone) ..... 1  
 " Buxey's blk. Victoria Rose (Mr. Burkill) ..... 2  
 " Ottery's g. Tremear, Mr. (Crichton) ..... 3

## SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, February 16, 1910.

1.—THE JOCKEY CUP.—Winner \$300. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China ponies, subscription griffins of any season. To be ridden by jockeys who have not more than two winning mounts previous to this meeting in Hongkong or China. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners barred. Entrance \$10. One round.

Mr. Crookenden's g. Resolution (Mr. Brice) ..... 1  
 " Medico's g. Christmas Daisy (Mr. Bayard) ..... 2  
 " W. G. Pirie's g. Richshaw Man (Mr. Blair) ..... 2  
 Admiral Lambton's g. Double Dragon (Mr. Heathcote) ..... 4  
 Dead heat for second place.  
 Time, 1 min. 59½ secs.

2.—THE EXCHANGE PLATE.—Value \$1,000. Presented by the Bankers and Exchange Brokers of Hongkong. Second to receive \$250; and third \$100. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting of one race 7 lb.; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of this season 1909-1910 allowed 10 lb. Entrance \$15. From the two-mile post once round and in.

Mr. John Peel's b. Kirkpatrick II, (Mr. Johnstone) ..... 1  
 Messrs Beverley & Standish's g. Worcester, (Mr. Laurence) ..... 2  
 Mr. Buxey's blk. Rêve d'Or Rose, (Mr. Burkill) ..... 3  
 Time 2 min. 18½ sec.

3.—THE HONGKONG DERBY.—A sweepstakes of \$20 each with \$2,000 added. For China ponies, *bona fide* griffins on date of entry. First pony to receive 70 per cent; second 20 per cent; and third 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a half.

Mr. Buxey's g. Royal Rose (Mr. Burkill) ..... 1  
 " John Peel's rn. Meynell (Mr. Johnstone) ..... 2  
 " F. B. Marshall's g. Maple Tree (Mr. Crichton) ..... 3  
 Time 3 min. 11½ sec.

4.—THE GERMAN CUP.—Presented by members of the Club Germania. Second to receive \$200; and third \$100. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1909-1910. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Buxey's skw. Warrior Rose (Mr. Burkill) ..... 1  
 " W. G. Pirie's g. Man Man (Mr. Johnstone) ..... 2  
 " T. F. Hough's ch. Cadzow's Fame (Mr. Vida) ..... 3  
 Time, 2 min. 40 secs.

5.—THE CHINA STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting of Race 7 lb.; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Griffins allowed 5 lb. Subscription griffins of seasons 1908-1909 and 1909-1910 that have not won more than one race allowed 10 lb. Entrance \$10. Five furlongs.

Mr. Buxey's blk. Pet Rose (late Shock) (Mr. Burkill) ..... 1  
 " John Peel's g. Heraldic (Mr. Johnstone) ..... 2  
 " Ellis Kadoorie's g. Llama Chief late Mongolia (Mr. Moller) ..... 3  
 Time, 1 min. 15½ secs.

6.—THE LUSITANO CUP.—Presented by the members of the Club Lusitano. For China ponies, *bona fide* griffins on date of entry. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription griffins of this season 1909-1910 allowed 7 lb. Winners 7 lb. extra. Entrance \$10. One mile.

Mr. John Peel's w. Silverton (Mr. Johnstone) ..... 1  
 " Ellis Kadoorie's g. Belgian Chief (Mr. Moller) ..... 2  
 " F. B. Marshall's w. Olive Tree (Mr. Vida) ..... 3  
 Time, 2 min. 6½ secs.

7.—THE CHALLENGE CUP.—Value one hundred guineas. For China ponies. A forced entry of \$10 each, but optional to China ponies subscription griffins of this or previous seasons. Weight for inches as per scale. To be won two years consecutively by a pony or ponies the *bona fide* property of the same owner or owners. Winner to receive \$300 and 70 per cent, second \$100 and 20 per cent, and third \$50 and 10 per cent of the entrance fees until the cup is finally won, when the second pony will receive 75 per cent, and third pony 25 per cent of the entrance fees. One mile and three quarters.

Mr. Buxey's ch. Spring Rose (Mr. Burkill) ..... 1  
 Messrs. Findlay and Moir's g. Giesler (Mr. Vida) ..... 2  
 Mr. F. B. Marshall's g. Palm Trees (Mr. Crichton) ..... 3  
 Time, 3 min. 53½ secs.

8.—THE NAVY CUP.—Presented by the officers of His Majesty's fleet. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China ponies, subscriptions griffins of this season 1909-1910. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the German Cup 10 lb.; other winners 7 lb. extra. Entrance \$10. From the two mile post once round and in.

Mr. John Peel's blk. Blackmore Vale (Mr. Johnstone) ..... 1  
 Capts. Dwyer and Beasley's g. Kerry (Mr. Laurence) ..... 2  
 Capt. P. H. M. Taylor's g. Tomahawk (Mr. Heathcote) ..... 3  
 Time, 2 min. 21½ sec.

9.—THE PARSEE CUP.—Presented by the Parsee community. Winner \$500. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China ponies *bona fide* griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 7 lb.; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. F. B. Marshall's b. Fig Tree (Mr. Vida) ..... 1  
 " Dryasdust's g. Sorosis (Mr. Laurence) ..... 2  
 " Dryasdust's d. Triad (Mr. Crichton) ..... 3  
 Time, 2 min. 40½ sec.

10.—THE GYMKHANA CLUB CUP.—Value £50. Presented by the members of the Gymkhana Club. Second to receive \$150; and Third \$75. For all China ponies that have run at any Gymkhana meeting and subscription griffins of this season 1909-1910. Weight 10 st. 8 lb. Winners of any race other than races confined to subscription griffins 7 lb., of a subscription griffins race 2 lb. extra. Subscription griffins of this season 1909-1910 allowed 7 lb. Winners at this meeting barred. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$10.—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Buxey's blk. Victoria Rose (Mr. Burkill) ..... 1  
 " John Peel's grey Lamerton (Mr. Johnstone) ..... 2  
 " Dryasdust's cr. Coxcomb (Mr. Laurence) ..... 3

## THIRD DAY.

Thursday, February 17, 1910.

1.—THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China ponies, *bona fide* griffins on date of entry. Winners of one race 5 lb.; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Subscription griffins allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. F. B. Marshall's g. Persimmon Tree (Mr. Vida) ..... 1  
 " John Peel's rn. Meynell (Mr. Johnstone) ..... 2  
 " Dryasdust's g. Sorosis (Mr. Laurence) ..... 3  
 Time, 1m. 30 sec.

2.—THE GREAT SOUTHERN STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second \$150. Third \$75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting of one race 7 lb.; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Griffins allowed 5 lb.; subscription griffins of seasons 1908-1909 and 1909-1910 allowed 10 lb. Entrance \$10. One mile.

Messrs. Beverley & Standish's g. Worcester (Mr. Laurence) ..... 1  
 Mr. F. B. Marshall's g. Palm Tree (Mr. Vida) ..... 2  
 " John Peel's g. Heraldic (Mr. Johnstone) ..... 3  
 Time, 2 min. 5½ sec.



3.—THE HONGKONG STAKES.—Winner, \$600. Second, \$200. Third, \$100. A forced entry for China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1909-1910. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the German Cup 7 lb. extra; non-winners allowed 3 lb. Entrance \$10. One mile and a half.

Mr. W. G. Pirie's Man Man (Mr. Johnstone) ..... 1  
 „ Buxey's skw. Warrior Rose (Mr. Burkill) ..... 2  
 „ T. F. Hough's ch. Cadzow's Fame (Mr. Vida) ..... 3  
 Time, 3 min. 15½ sec.

4.—THE LADIES' PURSE.—Presented. \$350 added. Second to receive \$200; and third \$100. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting other than subscription griffins 5 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Once round.

Mr. Buxey's blk. Pet Rose (late Shock) (Mr. Burkill) ..... 1  
 „ Ellis Kadoorie's white Tartar Chief (Mr. Moller) ..... 2  
 Messrs. Findlay & Moir's grey Giesler (Mr. Vida) ..... 3  
 Time, 1 min. 54½ sec.

5.—THE FLYAWAY STAKES.—Winner \$500. Second, \$150. Third, \$75. For China ponies *bona fide* griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 5 lb.; of two races 7 lb.; and of three or more races 10 lb. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning amount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance \$10. Seven furlongs.

Mr. John Peel's white Silverton (Mr. Johnstone) ..... 1  
 „ Ellis Kadoorie's grey Rubber Chief (Mr. Moller) ..... 2  
 „ F. B. Marshall's b. Fig Tree (Mr. Vida) ..... 3  
 Time, 1 min. 49 sec.

6.—THE PHAETHON STAKES.—Handicap. Winner, \$500. Second, \$150. Third, \$75. For China ponies that have run at any Gymkhana meeting and griffins on date of entry. Winners at this meeting and non-starters barred. Entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. John Peel's g. Lamerton (Mr. Johnstone) ..... 1  
 „ F. B. Marshall's w. Olive Tree (Mr. Vida) ..... 2  
 „ L. K. Leeson's g. Seafoam (Mr. Crighton) ..... 3  
 Time, 2 min. 38 sec.

7.—THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Presented by His Excellency Sir F. J. D. Lugard. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1909-1910. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 7 lb.; of two or more races 10 lb. extra. Entrance \$10. One mile.

Mr. John Peel's blk. Blackmore Vale (Mr. Johnstone) ..... 1  
 „ Buxey's blk. Victoria Rose (Mr. Burkill) ..... 2  
 Capt. P. H. M. Taylor's g. Tomahawk (Mr. Heathcote) ..... 3  
 Time, 2 min. 9½ sec.

8.—THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of \$10 each, with \$200 added. Second to receive \$150; and third \$75. For China ponies that have run and not won at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Dryadust's g. Sorosis (Mr. Laurence) ..... 1  
 „ John Peel's g. Heraldic (Mr. Johnstone) ..... 2  
 Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's g. Llama Chief (late Mongolia) (Mr. Crighton) ..... 3  
 Time, 1 min. 30½ sec.

9.—THE CHAMPION STAKES.—Winner, \$1,500. Second, \$400. Third, \$200. For China ponies, winners at this meeting only. A forced entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$20 for each race won. One mile and quarter.

Mr. Buxey's blk. Little Gem Rose (Mr. Burkill) ..... 1  
 „ F. B. Marshall's Maple Tree (Mr. Crighton) ..... 2  
 „ Buxey's ches. Spring Rose (Mr. Moller) ..... 3  
 Time, 2 min. 34½.

10.—THE NIL DESPERANDUM STAKES.—A sweepstakes of \$10 with \$200 added. Winner to receive 70 per cent.; second 20 per cent; and third 10 per cent. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1909-1910 that have run and not won at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in either Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Five furlongs.

Messrs. Stabb & Murray Stewart's g. Cobalt, (Mr. Crighton) ... 1  
 Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's g. ch. Roumanian Chief, (Mr. Moller) ... 2  
 „ F. B. Marshall's g. Cabbage Tree (Mr. Vida) ..... 3  
 Time, 1 min. 15½ sec.

#### SUMMARY.

The following is a classified list of the successful jockeys at the meeting:—

| Jockeys.             | 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. |
|----------------------|------|------|------|
| Mr. J. Johnstone ... | 11   | 8    | 2    |
| „ G. R. Burkill ...  | 9    | 4    | 5    |
| „ F. Vida ...        | 5    | 4    | 6    |
| „ B. S. Laurence ..  | 2    | 6    | 3    |
| „ E. Moller ...      | 1    | 6    | 4    |
| „ P. Crighton ...    | 1    | 1    | 6    |
| „ Brice ...          | 1    | 0    | 0    |
| „ Bayard ...         | 0    | 1    | 0    |
| „ Blair ...          | 0    | 1    | 0    |
| „ Heathcote ...      | 0    | 0    | 2    |
| „ Master ...         | 0    | 0    | 1    |
|                      | 30   | 31   | 29   |

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### PUBLIC NUISANCES.

To the Editor of the

“NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.”

SIR,—In reply to “Fairplay's” remarks in this morning's issue of your paper I beg to quote:—

“The Toad beneath the Harrow on the Road.

“Knows exactly where each tooth-point goes.

“The Butterfly upon the Road.

“Preaches contentment to the Toad.”

(R. K.)

I am, etc.,

VIEW POINT.

General Hospital,

Shanghai.

February 9, 1910.

• • • Surely our correspondent misquotes his first two lines? We write from memory, but should they not be?—

The Toad beneath the Harrow knows. Precisely where each tooth-point goes.

—ED.

To the Editor of the

“NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.”

SIR,—With reference to “View Point's” quotation in this morning's issue of your paper I appreciate the moral, but it may interest him to know that my repose has also been disturbed during the last few days, and I well remember lying awake through the early hours this morning because of the noise of fire crackers, bombs, etc. The insinuation that I was posing (as) the unhurt Butterfly on the Road preaching contentment to the suffering Toad beneath the Harrow is therefore not justified.

I am, etc.,

“FAIRPLAY.”

Shanghai, Feb. 14.

### THE TRAMWAYS.

To the Editor of the

“NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.”

SIR,—The impudence of company promoters and of promotion companies is not limited by modesty. The Tramway Company for the purposes of gain practically monopolize the centre of our best roads and wish to do so without payment either of maintenance or in royalty; yet to provide and keep in order these same roads the community has voluntarily taxed itself for many years. From ricsa coolie to motor-car owner contributions are levied and by all cheerfully paid, and it has been reserved for this promotion company to try and bamboozle a business community into being bled to swell their coffers. Apparently the Tramway Company want to evade certain obligations and obtain current at lower than the contract rate they are pledged to for five years from opening. The Council possesses, one may say, two plants, one for lighting and heating current, which must be able to manufacture current in sufficient quantity to meet the full demand in the evening hours. During the daytime



current from that plant can be sold cheaply because the demand in daytime is small, and if the plant is run evenly all-day and night it is cheaper to run. Any current sold during the day is extra income and, even if sold almost without profit, enables cost to be lessened by spreading it over greater production.

The other plant was specially laid down to supply the Tramway Company with current, at their request, in large quantities. So far the Tramway Company have not taken the quantities they said they would require and the plant is not run to full capacity. Interest on the outlay has to be charged against production or paid by taxation. Had the Tramway Company possessed and run a proper number of cars with a frequent efficient service they would have used more current and a special reduction might then have been made.

Current supplied to small consumers for power heating and cooking at cheap rates is from the first named plant and there is, therefore, no use in comparing rates.

When this same modest Tramway Company was after capturing our electric works they tried to force matters by inducing the Council to buy and put down an expensive special plant to provide them with a large amount of power, which they have never yet required. Now they want to pay for current from this same half-used plant, as if they were taking its full output, and the consumers of current from the older plant for household purposes are to be made to pay the difference. Why?

I can see no reason why the rate-payers of Shanghai should be called upon to contribute charitable doles to any company exploiting these settlements. We have a right to expect the Tramway Company to pay for their use of the roads, for their franchise and monopoly, and to pay also a fair price for the current we as a community manufacture and supply, and these expenses are first and prime charges of their undertaking.

The Company bought the concession from those who obtained it by definite promises of giving this community, in return for granting the franchise, certain services and payments. The Company knew of the conditions, which they now wish to evade.

Shanghai usually keeps her contracts and others should do the same with us. Clause 35 of franchise conditions is to be read with Clause 34 and if the Company cannot fulfil its part of the contract, the community had better do now what it would have been wiser to do at the first, take over the Tramways under Clause 34 and run them as a Municipal undertaking.

We granted a concession and the first thing those who got it did, was to sell it at a considerable profit to the Company, and now the Company want to shelve the conditions and batten on the taxation of Shanghai to fill the pockets of shareholders in a promotion company. As a Municipal undertaking running frequent and regular services it would pay

handsomely. Already \$7000 profit a month since July 1909 and only depreciation to be met. In two years it will be a constantly increasing revenue producer. If royalty is waived or any other payments the cumulative principle should be enforced and arrears be paid up when profits are earned. There are thirty-four years to run of the franchise and any other method of waiving payments represents huge losses to our Municipal funds.

It is rarely that passenger-carrying ventures pay at the start, but they usually take a few years to encourage, develop and cope with traffic. In Hongkong and Singapore the systems went through a non-profit earning period, but both pay well now.

I am, etc.,

INDEPENDENT.

Shanghai, Feb. 14, 1910.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Although not able to enter into all the intricacies of last week's Municipal Gazette, as one living more than three miles from the Garden Bridge, please allow me to state that the trams have considerably reduced my travelling expenses. Instead of paying a richa 40 and 50 cents and sometimes more for a round trip to the settlement I have now only to pay eighteen, or twelve cents if I care to go second class. And I am not the only one to appreciate these cheap fares to judge from the enormous numbers of Chinese, and foreigners also, that patronize the service.

I believe I have grounds also for saying that the trams have caused a considerable fall in rents, as it is as easy to reach business from the outskirts now as it formerly was from a city residence. Of course landlords will howl and lament, as will those also who are specially interested in the richa revenue.

My opinion is that by continuing to show a sympathetic attitude to the Tramway Company, and assisting them to make the service all the community wishes it to be, the Council are promoting the highest interest of the settlements.

I am, etc.

NEUTRAL.

Shanghai, Feb. 8, 1910.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—To give way to the Tramway Company's demands will create a bad precedent for the future, leading to the belief that anyone can obtain concessions, franchises or contracts in Shanghai by "giving way on many points solely in order to secure such concessions franchises or contracts against competitors" and then come and try to back out of their part of the contract and force ratepayers to tax themselves to pay promotion company profits.

If any concessions are made to the Company, we should insist on reduction of franchise to fifteen years. The Tramway Company evidently regards the ratepaying community of Shanghai as a Milk Cow for a promotion Company.

Home companies give one and a half mile travel for one penny and workmen's half-penny fares in early morning and pay their drivers twenty-seven shillings a week and conductors twenty shillings a week against the same amounts here for a month.

Total expenses here only £4.15d or under twenty cents per car mile including power and royalty, yet at home expenses slightly over five pence per car mile and pay over four and a half per cent to shareholders. At home a million passengers carried for every mile of track so at same rate local company will in time carry twenty-five million passengers, nearly two and a half times more than now, and should earn \$1,421,892 gross, with working expenses \$883,644, giving net receipts \$538,248, and pay four and a half per cent, on \$800,000 total share loan and debenture capital with a good margin for depreciation and reserve.

The company is not running enough cars and that is almost proved by the fact that their total working expenses including power and royalty are about one penny per car mile less than at home.

Increased facilities with more car mileage would perhaps bring them up to home figures and show better earnings, by reducing percentage of expenses to receipts. Their percentage is too high here, seventy per cent. At home only fifty-nine per cent of gross takings. Rates for power were fixed definitely for five years, of which not two have yet run and the rates were fixed for a minimum consumption of 1,250,000 units. Yet the Company here want to back out also.

Consumption of current reduced throughout this year, yet receipts and profits have been increasing since July 1909, and will probably continue to increase. Even the Canton Road track is a "growing utility" according to the Tramway Company, who own up to the need all over their line of "improved facilities."

I am, etc.,

INDEPENDENT.

Shanghai, Feb. 15.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—If the tramway service were efficient it should not be possible for one in the evening to leave Hart Road and walk leisurely as far as Carter Road before obtaining a car, or, as it has happened on one occasion recently to go on foot from the Palace Hotel to the Race Club entrance at \$3.00 in the evening before being overtaken by a tram.

Many persons would, I believe, give up their private richas and even their carriages, if they could rely on a regular service if at only half hour intervals between 9 p.m. and midnight; but when it is necessary to have one's own means of conveyance for these late hours, it is just as well to keep them the whole time. Thus the Tramway Company loses day passengers by not catering for the evening traffic. Enclosing my card.

I am, etc.

R.

Shanghai, Feb. 15, 1910.



To the Editor of the  
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Is "Neutral" living so far out that he only pays voluntary contributions to Municipal purposes, escaping full burden of taxation? Those on outside roads benefit from trams without paying in taxation their fair proportion. "Neutral" can save money by using trams and wants the taxes to support the trams on his behalf. Most of us prefer the Tramway Company having to bear the cost and initial expense of developing traffic out of their Capital instead of at our expense as a Municipality.

I am, etc.,

NOT NEUTRAL BUT JUST.

Shanghai, Feb. 15.

To the Editor of the  
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The accounts presented by the Tramway Company to the Council show a loss of nearly \$200,000 to September 30, 1909. Yet on December 16 the Chairman said that London had never had to remit money to Shanghai and had received £4,000 which considerably more than covered all the expenditure excepting capital expenditure to date and depreciation. So if the Shanghai office of the Tramway Company shows a loss of \$200,000 it must be owing to someone and not to the head office in London.

Whom do they owe it to? Is it merely a book entry? Has Capital expenditure been debited to working account? The London Head Office says that Shanghai since July is making \$7,000 a month after paying expenses excepting depreciation.

Shanghai had better delay until the Company has been running longer, and we see the closed accounts as presented to Shareholders. It is not customary for a new concern with thirty-five years to run to commence charging depreciation; that is usually postponed until the industry is fully developed and then is taken out of profits.

The \$200,000 deficit is a book entry and really profits are at the rate of between \$84,000 and \$100,000 a year and increasing. Two years hence with proper development, interest and depreciation will be met and profits will be made as well.

At home the expenses of electric tramways are as follows, according to a high authority, (exchange taken at one shilling and eight pence for the dollar):—

Cost of current six cents; wages 12.05; uniform, tickets, punching, car-licences, etc., 2.20; administration and general 4.25 repairs and maintenance 1.85, making a total of 26.35 cents per car mile.

Compare Shanghai Tramway Company figures. Power, six cents; traffic, general and royalty 10; repairs 3.75, making a total of 19.75 cents per car mile, or says Mr. McColl 4.15d. against 5d. at home. The Company can increase car mileage and increase consumption of current and obtain lower cost offered by Council, namely, 200,000

a month at 3.89 tael cents would equal about five cents per car mile.

At home one million passengers travel per mile of track; here there are twenty-five miles of track, and only between ten to eleven million passengers travel per year. It should be twenty-five millions. The company themselves acknowledge that the "Yangtzepoo line is incapable as at present constructed of carrying a service adequate to the demands of the traffic." "Additional cars are needed."

At home the public can travel one and a half miles for five cents or say six cents; here the same distance costs nine cents first class and six second class. Fares, even allowing for the much talked of subsidiary coinage, are higher than at home. Power is practically the same as the average rates at home, and the new scale offered by the Council is lower. The average rate at home is between one and a quarter and one and a half pence or say 4.46 to 5.35 candareens at the exchange of two shillings and four pence. Here working expenses including power and royalty are seventy per cent against fifty-nine at home. The remedy appears to be more cars, for frequent service attracts traffic.

Hongkong and Singapore both had richas, yet trams have paid, although at first both passed through a period when progress was slow. Instead of reducing the price agreed on, it would be better to propose a gift of so many thousand dollars a year to the Tramway Company out of municipal funds, and let the electricity department and works still show its profit. Later on we shall be told that the electricity department does not pay and we shall be asked to sell to some one charitably anxious to relieve us of a burden! The company see us giving £2,000 here and there and want their little bit! As to the Electricity Department selling at low prices in special cases, during four hours out of twenty-four there is a heavy demand on lighting plant, but for the remaining twenty demand is small. Where a continuous demand over twenty-four hours is guaranteed the department sells for four hours at say four candareens and for the twenty hours at two and a half candareens making say an average rate of 2.75 for the twenty-four hours for 350 days in the year guaranteed.

It was the road maintenance, royalty and favourable price for current that were the baits that induced this community to give a franchise instead of running their own tram system. If the inducements are to be done away with, we had better run our own trams like Glasgow, where the municipality makes a large income as we would do, once traffic and system were well established.

I am, etc.,

INDEPENDENT.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is evident from the correspondence already published in your columns under the above heading that there are many people who do not consider themselves competent to examine and debate on the figures contained in

the Special Gazette, and it is safe to assume that this section of the community is hardly likely to sympathize with the Tramway Company as against their own pockets. But apart from the natural resentment of the average ratepayer upon those occasions when it is proposed to lighten his purse for any but the most personal benefits, the Tramway Company will find that they have to contend with a considerable feeling of prejudice against themselves, which is largely of their own creation owing to the deplorable lack of system in running the service.

When the service was first opened to the public, complaints as to the irregular running of the cars were very quickly made, to which the Company very reasonably replied by asking for a little time to enable them properly to organize and train their native staff for a class of work entirely new to them. The expected improvements have not materialized and, whilst making all allowance for the difficulty in handling the native employees, one feels that the Tramway Company have hardly proved as successful as it might have done.

It will serve no purpose to detail actual experiences of the irregularities of the system, but one is inclined to think that if the Company would show, in practice, that it is able to run a service on reasonably prompt and frequent lines, it would find that the receipts would materially increase and thus not only lessen the necessity of financial aids but at the same time predispose the ratepayers to consider with less biased feelings any applications for changes the exigencies of the situation might demand.

I am, etc.,

"MONASTICUS."

Shanghai, Feb. 15.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR.—It is to be hoped that before granting further concession to the Tramway Company the Council will insist on the Canton Road route being closed. As it is at present, this line is in many places a death trap that must one day exact its toll. The distance between the kerb and the tram rails on the west side is in many places about three feet, and in one place not more than two feet. With a pavement of four feet and cars overlapping the rails by a foot and a half, the margin of safety to pedestrians is not great. Two hasty thoughtless steps are all that are required to carry a man out of a shop on this side of the road into the next world by a particularly messy route. The proximity of the line to the kerb makes the Canton Road very dangerous traffic crossing it by the interspersed streets. At some corners, notably Shantung Road one, the driver of the vehicle crossing the Canton Road from the French side is unable to see any of the front portion of the line till between the rails, and the vehicle is regulations obliged and as the police to slow down and sound their gongs when approaching intersecting streets.



are more honoured in the breach than the observance there is bound some day to be a catastrophe at one or other of these corners.

A properly regulated tramway service is essential to a city of Shanghai's growth and development, but some of the streets in which cars run are so narrow that the presence in them of trams flying along at the reckless speed at which native drivers delight to drive, renders them extremely unsafe to any other traffic.

I am, etc.,

MENTOR.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—One wonders if the Tramway Company considers this a specially fitting time still further to reduce their already insufficient service, as they have done since the holidays.

They may have reasoned that inasmuch as they have our eight dollars for February safely banked and (or) remitted to London, it will be at least a fortnight before they begin to suffer seriously from the indignation which is felt in many quarters.

On Wednesday, February 16, at the Kiangse Road stopping, there were at 12.40 noon no less than twenty-six foreigners waiting for a west-bound car. And did the car which most of this crowd boarded then display a "full" sign, as directed by Bye-Law No. 4? Not much! It would be interesting to know just why this Bye-Law was left in its incomplete state. What is the use of providing that such a sign be displayed (not that it is done overmuch) if the rule does not further say that cars shall not stop to take on more passengers until there is room inside?

I am, etc.,

DISGRUNTLED.

Shanghai, Feb. 17.

### A CONTRAST.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Case 1. A British policeman in the discharge of his duty is said to have struck a Chinese who did not obey police instructions from which blow the coolie is said to have died.

Result.—A tremendous outcry on the part of the Chinese led by irresponsible students, a serious boycott of perfectly innocent shipowners and shippers, a collection of \$15,000 and more on the part of the said Chinese to work up an artificial agitation. Of the \$15,000, an indemnity of \$400 is paid to the family of the deceased with which they are quite satisfied. The Chinese Press fan the flames by much inflammatory language.

Case 2. In Hankow a mob of between 2,000 and 3,000 coolies and others who think they have a grievance, at two o'clock in the morning set out from the house of a Chinese on their way to burn the British Concession and borders of the owner thereof. The mob to murder and Chinese, turn out Police, British of their duty and upon the discharge of the aforesaid hold the law by pro

property and its tenants. The mob of ruffians in the act of committing a heinous crime badly wound a number of police, killing one Chinese policeman and so badly wounding a Sikh that he was not expected to live.

Result.—Two ringleaders captured by the Police sentenced to a few months imprisonment, a few hundred dollars paid to the family of the deceased. No agitation. No boycott. No public subscription. Not a word from the China Press who do not even condemn the crime.

The facts point the comparison and do not need lengthy words to lay bare the essential anti-foreign spirit prevailing.

I am, etc.,

EDWARD S. LITTLE.

Upper Yangtze River,

Jan. 22.

### OUR SETTLEMENT.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Returning to the city again after an absence of some years I find many changes. Imposing buildings, wide and well kept streets, new stretches of fine country roads, a fine bridge over the creek at the public gardens and a street car system—these are some of the sights that greet one. With many others I feel proud to belong to such a place.

It was not long before I tried a car ride. Yangtzepoo has been a favourite district with me for many years, I naturally boarded a car bearing that name and rode first class. The old ricksha on a cold day for over four and a half miles was a rather trying experiment. I recalled it all and rejoiced in the new mode of travel. I was accompanied by my little boy and of course his eyes were everywhere, noting changes as compared with what he had known of cars in another city. He spelled out the words "No spitting" but observed that there was no notice against smoking. Now as it happened there were those in the car who were much against smoking and it was suggested to the little fellow that the notice about spitting was the way the company had of stopping smoking, for a man smoking must needs spit and if spitting is prohibited then so is smoking! The idea raised the tramway company much in the boy's estimation. I only wished it were true. It seems hard on the non-smokers, men, women and children, to have to sit breathing the fumes of tobacco, because some men are so wedded to the habit that even a short trip cannot be undertaken without the pipe or cigar or cigarette. This was the main blemish I saw.

All the other features of the service were enjoyable—the speed, the comfort, the price. It only remains for the tramway company to see to it that enough cars are running at the tiffin hour and before and after office hours. Sometimes the cars are late and very often overcrowded.

I have been struck with the seeming great increase of young people. This is surely a good sign.

Entertainments for the people are greatly increased and I read with great interest the numerous notices about football. All this speaks of progress along certain lines.

I was glad to see the evident interest there is in the Sunday services. One would expect this in a growing city. And surely if a sound advance is to be made in business and in living, we must have development in the man as regards his physical, mental and spiritual being.

Business is bad, they say, but this will pass. Already there are signs of returning trade in a few other places where dullness was felt for some time.

May the city flourish!

I am, etc.,

M. N.

Shanghai, Feb. 9.

### "CHINESE THEORY OF JUSTICE."

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have carefully perused and considered the letter in your issue of the 7th instant, signed by a Chinese named Hsu Che-chiang and I would beg you to grant me the necessary space in reply to his letter. I am, perhaps, unlike Mr. Hsu, in not being so highly skilled in his "Jurisprudence," having only an ordinary education, but with a fair position here in Shanghai where I was born. My only object, therefore, in going into print is fairly to criticize the very doubtful assertions, to my mind, made in his letter before sending it to the public press, and I crave your indulgence to be allowed my reply.

It seems to me that several incoherent statements have been made to which reasonable exception might well be taken, and the principal one of these is the one referring to the year 1904 when he states that the writer was present at the Mixed Court when a case was tried there, and in his hearing the Assessor suggested to the Magistrate a term of eighteen years (!) for a certain prisoner, and trying to bargain with the said Magistrate for such an outrageous and unheard of sentence. What a "cock and bull" story this seems to be to any sensible being, but perhaps Mr. Hsu could oblige a "disbeliever," such as I am, on this subject with "chapter and verse" of this extraordinary procedure and by stating what constituted the supposed enormous crime committed by that unfortunate prisoner. The file of papers could be consulted at the "North-China Daily News" Office for verification of this statement, or perhaps we might go a little further, and ask the writer to look up his "diary" and give the name of the Assessor then sitting on the bench with the Magistrate. But possibly that Assessor was new to the model settlement and perchance had only then arrived from the "Cannibal Islands"! Mr. Hsu, I feel sure, would much oblige any inquirer on this subject if he could only prove his words to any ordinary unbeliever. The curious part, however, seems to me that he has not "lifted up



his voice" before, seeing that it is now about five years since this supposed incident happened, and he may take my word for it that no such sentence could ever have been suggested to be given by any British or other Assessor, to my mind, and let me inform Mr. Hsu that no sentence above five years has ever been proposed, or given, within the past thirty years, or before, so that his idea of this matter must be considered as entirely exploded.

There also appear other matters in the letter which can hardly be considered quite accurate, as for instance, it is mentioned there is at present no Appeal Court in Shanghai where a supposed innocent prisoner, or defendant, may seek redress. But the higher Chinese Court, as generally understood here in Shanghai, consists, I believe, of the Consul and Taotai adjudging an appeal, if necessary, from the lower Court. This is fully understood, I think, and has been in practice for many years past whenever it may happen that the Mixed Court Magistrate and the Assessor are unable to agree as to the punishment sought to be passed in either civil or criminal cases. Take for instance the recent case of the Tipao Ng Ah-dau about the illegal arrest and outrageous punishment. The City Magistrate had done his best, or worst, in dispensing his "theory of justice" but fortunately failed in the end through the intervention of the Taotai in rehearing the case, and with thanks from the whole Chinese and foreign Community to the Assessors who so ably carried the matter through, presumably under instructions from their Consuls.

There are other matters in Mr. Hsu's letter in which he is lacking knowledge, which need not be referred to, however, seeing that my letter has already been too long and I have to apologize for taking up too much valuable space, and thanking the Editor in anticipation for its insertion,

I am, etc.,

WONG IN-CHANG.

167, Shanse Road,  
Feb. 11, 1910.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## IMPERIAL DECREES.

*By Telegraph from Peking.  
Specially translated for the  
"North-China Daily News."*

February 5.

(1) Wu Hsiang-ta is hereby appointed Brigade-General of Chiehshih and Lu Chien-chang is appointed Brigade-General of Kaochow, Kuangtung province.

(2) Decree commending some local officials and cashiering others in Szechuan province for misconduct or incapacity, on the recommendation of Chao Erh hsiu, the Viceroy.

(3) Decree remitting the land taxes or deferring their collection in Heinmin and Liaoyang, in Mukden, on account of scarcity of harvests due to inundations.

(4) Decree condoling with the death of Feng Sheng-o, Deputy Lieutenant General of Miyuan, Chihli province.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

February 6.

With reference to the Local Government Regulations for prefectures, departments and districts, approved by the Commission for Constitutional Reforms, We have carefully perused them and found them satisfactory and proper. The officials in prefectures, departments and districts are closely connected with the people, and the duties of executing the highest grade of local government devolve upon them. These regulations should be carried out in conjunction with those for cities, towns and villages. The Ministry of the Interior is commanded to act in concert with the Viceroys and Governors, and to direct the respective local officials to carry out the regulations according to the spirit. Inasmuch as local government concerns the welfare of the local gentry and people, they should observe the bounds of the regulations and jointly deliberate upon them so that officials and people may exhort each other and ensure improvements in local government day by day. By acting thus they will carry out the Government's wish to execute constitutional reforms and share all benefits with the people.

(4) Decree further deferring the collection of land taxes in certain districts in Anhui province, owing to poor harvests due to storms and inundations.

### JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

February 7.

(1) With reference to the Provisional Regulations for the Primary and Local Courts, the division of judicial areas, competitive examinations for judicial officials and the constitution of Courts, compiled by the Commission of Constitutional Reforms, We have carefully perused them. We find that these have been adapted from the systems of foreign countries in accordance with circumstances in China and they have been carefully and satisfactorily compiled. In constitutional government it is essential clearly to define the bounds of authority of judicial and administrative officials in order that responsibilities may not be evaded. These officials should, however, keep within their own bounds. After the promulgation of these regulations all administrative affairs of the Judiciary shall be supervised by the Ministry of Justice, and all trials and hearing shall be held by the different courts, according to the laws of the Government, at the direction of the Court of Cassation. All inconsistencies in authority between the Ministry and the Court of Cassation should be arranged as set out in the memorial. As to the preparations to be made each year and the creation of the different Courts, the Ministry of Justice is commanded to act in concert with the Viceroys and Governors in directing the Commissioners of Justice to act with energy. That Ministry is also commanded to deliberate with the Ministry of Finance upon funds for the Judiciary, so that measures may be

carried out without delay. The examination of judicial officials is an important measure and the President and Vice-Presidents of the Ministry are desired to disregard favouritism and to act according to the regulations. As the Throne has conferred upon the different Courts independent judicial authority, executive officials are, in future, not allowed to violate the laws or interfere with them. The officials of the adjudicature are commanded to comply with the laws of the land and justly to hear and determine all civil or criminal cases. Should they misbehave or become guilty of bribery they will be punished according to law on discovery of their offences, so as to serve as warning and preserve the laws. For cases involving the Imperial clansmen, the Ministry is commanded to draw up detailed rules of procedure and submit to Us for approval.

### THE OFFICIAL WORLD.

(2) Decree commanding the President, Vice-Presidents and secretaries who dealt with the penalty proposed for Yang Wen-ting to be referred to the Censorate for determination of a penalty, for an omission in their report.

(3) Decree reproving Censor Chiang Chun-lin who denounced Feng Jü-kuei, Governor of Kiangsi for bad reputation, Chu Chia-pao, Governor of Anhui, for deception and favouritism, and Chang Jen-chün for delaying his report. It says that penalties have been inflicted on the two Governors, on the report of Chang Jen-chün; that the Throne was impartial and just in meting out punishments, and that often, in overlooking some errors, it had expected that the offender would make amends. It says that all the charges preferred by the Censor were ordered to be investigated and that he repeatedly denounced Feng, Chu and Chang because the reports by the two latter did not confirm the denunciations. It refers to the Censor's application to resign as a piece of audacity; hence the rebuke.

(4) Ting Nai-yang, Salt Commissioner of Kuangtung, is ordered to vacate his post and to be presented for audience.

(5) Chiang Shih-fen is appointed Salt Commissioner of Kuangtung province.

Tsai King, Prince Chuang, is awarded the privilege of wearing the three-eyed peacock feather.

(7) The former penalty of suspension of salary against Mon Lin, Prince Yü, is hereby cancelled.

(8) Decree further deferring the collection of land taxes in the Shuntien Prefecture owing to poor harvests.

The above Edicts are sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by the Grand Councillors Prince Ching, Shih Hsiu, Lu Ch'uan-lin, Na Tung and Tai Hung-tze.

February 7.

(1) Decree commending a number of local officials in Kuangtung for able administration and cashiering or punishing others for misconduct or incapacity, on the recommendation of Yuan Shu-hsün, the Viceroy.



(2) Decree cashiering and punishing some local officials in the Yangku district, Shantung province, on the impeachment of Jung Kuang, a Hanlin Reader.

(3) Chen Yü-lin, Commissioner for Finance in Kirin province, is commanded to vacate his post and be presented for audience.

(4) Decree cashiering and degrading some local officials in Honan province, on the impeachment of Wu Chung-hsi, the Governor.

(5) Decree further deferring the collection of land taxes in some districts in Shantung province, owing to bad harvests.

The above Edicts are sealed by the Prince Regent and signed by the Grand Councillors Prince Ching, Shih Hsü, Lu Ch'uan-lin, Na Tung and Tai Hung-tze.

## NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

February 14.

### THE PARLIAMENT QUESTION.

According to Chinese information an Association has been formed in Peking, with the object of expediting the opening of Parliament. It has telegraphed to the Provincial Assemblies, and to educational and other public bodies in all the provinces, pointing out the urgent necessity of an early opening of Parliament, and requesting them to take action and send delegates to support the provincial delegates in their petition. Replies, it is stated, have been received from many provinces, expressing approval and promising to send representative to Peking. They have vowed a determination not to cease their efforts till their object has been gained.

February 15.

### POLITICAL MEETINGS.

A Chinese telegram says that the Police Offices in Peking have received orders from the Ministry of the Interior ordering them to forbid the holding of any meeting to discuss political subjects.

### PRESIDENT TANG SHOU-CHIEN.

It will be remembered that President Tang Shou-chien of the Ch'iang Railways, who was appointed Commissioner of Education in Kiangsi province, obtained two months' leave of absence. This period has now nearly elapsed and his aged father is said to be disinclined to proceed with him to Kiangsi. President Tang has, therefore, presented a memorial asking for permission to resign his post on the plea of illness. He has also presented a supplementary memorial impeaching Sheng Kung-pao for selling railways to the detriment of the State and praying that he should not be allowed to take his post of Vice-President of the Yuchuanpu, so that he may commit no further blunders. The impeachment was couched in the severest terms.

### THE PROVINCIAL DELEGATES.

Native reports say that the provincial Delegates in Peking have written

circular letters to the different bodies in the provinces, urging them to form associations extensively and to give lectures to the people on the advantages of a Parliament. They are also asked to elect more delegates and to send them to Peking in the 3rd month, in order to submit another petition praying for the immediate inauguration of a Parliament.

### TELEPHONES IN POOTUNG.

A local vernacular contemporary says that as the telephone system in Shanghai has been extended over into Pootung without permission having been first obtained from the Chinese authorities, the Yuchuanpu has asked the Waiwpu to communicate with the foreign Ministers in Peking asking for the removal of the system.

### THE TAOTAI'S IMPEACHMENT.

A Peking dispatch says that recently the Prince Regent ordered the Grand Councillors to urge Viceroy Chang Jen-chün to report without delay on the circumstances of the impeachment of the Shanghai Taotai. Some official availed himself of the opportunity to point out the evil of newspapers publishing exaggerated articles calculated to affect foreign affairs and government policy. The Regent was displeased with the remarks in question; he referred to an edict issued in the 5th month by the late Emperor Kuang Hsü, and declared that in voicing public opinion, newspapers may at times be guilty of violent expressions. But as such remarks proceed from an excess of patriotism, those in authority should not entertain any antagonism to them, nor seek to stifle these outbursts.

February 16.

### THE ANKING MUTINY LEADER.

A Chinese telegram says that after Hsueh Cheng-chi, leader of the mutiny in Ankin, in the autumn, 1908, had been captured and sent in custody to Anhui, the authorities in Manchuria reported the matter to Peking by telegraph. A decree was issued, ordering the Governor of Anhui to have the prisoner identified and then executed on the spot.

### THE HUPEH REPRESENTATIVES.

As the Germans have strongly insisted on concluding the loan for the Yuet-Han Railway, and the Yuchuanpu is undecided what course to pursue, it is stated that the Hupeh Representatives have decided not to wait any further for the Ministry's decision in the matter, but to return to Hupeh and begin the construction of the line on their own account.

### THE MEARS INCIDENT.

A Peking telegram to a local contemporary says that the local indignation in Kiangsi province, caused by the Mears incident, has attracted the Prince Regent's attention and he has not replied to the memorial of Governor Feng Jü kuei on the matter, which was submitted at the end of the last Chinese Year.

### IMPOSITION OF FINES.

On account of the excessive fines imposed on the people by the District and Department Magistrates in the ro-

vinces, the Ministry of Justice intends to issue circular orders that fines should only be imposed according to the Regulations; that the maximum sum should be Tls. 15; and that on each occasion the amount of the fine, with the cause of its infliction, must be published. A report of such particulars should also be made to the high authorities, who will denounce any irregularity in the administration of these penalties. Superior officials who neglect to report such offences will be severely dealt with by the Ministry.

### OPIUM IMPORTATION.

It is reported that members of the Waiwpu have stated that the total quantity of foreign opium imported at the ports last year exceeded the quantity originally agreed upon as the reduced limit for the year; and as the matter is an important one, it is proposed to ascertain the excess over the proper quantity. Representations will then be made to the foreign Powers to deduct this quantity from that allowed to be imported this year, in addition to the reduction already agreed upon.

### NAVY REORGANIZATION.

According to Chinese information the Navy Commissioners had a long audience with the Prince Regent when they described their mission. They submitted a copy of the diary of their visit which the Regent kept for perusal. The Commissioners informed the Government that it was essential, for the Navy reorganization, to send an ample number of students abroad, as without actual training, successful results cannot be anticipated. The Grand Councillors fully concurred in this view, and they think of creating a Board of Admiralty as well as building men-of-war. It is intended to form a nucleus by building, first, only cruisers and torpedo boats, but no battleships, which will be deferred for later consideration. It is stated that steps are being taken by the Navy Department to prepare maps for the construction of naval bases, forts, barracks, docks and light-houses, for Imperial approval, and great secrecy is observed in the matter.

Regarding naval education, schools will be established in the coast and riverine provinces and two middle schools will be organized; one by the Chihli, Mukden and Shantung provinces together, and the other by the Kiangsu, Ch'iang, Fukien and Kuang provinces. The expenses to form such will be furnished by the provinces. An academy and special schools will be organized by the Navy Department in the capital.

With reference to expenditure, Tls. 500,000 is needed this year for naval stations, to be followed by Tls. 1,000,000 next year. Tls. 2,000,000 of the Tls. 16,000,000 will have to be provided in the present year for construction of vessels. Circular orders were sent out to the provinces, urging the authorities to endeavour to make further contributions towards the Navy fund, but in view of the present financial straits, it is hardly expected that the provincial exchequers will be able to provide the further contributions asked for.



## THE SOOCHOW RIOT.

Native dispatches state that the Japanese Consul interviewed the Acting Governor in Soochow after the riot and demanded that the authorities be punished for failing to afford protection and that the rioters be punished according to martial law. He also demanded four or five hundred thousand taels for indemnity for personal injuries and damage to property. The Governor telegraphed to the Viceroy at Nanking, who arrived in Soochow on Sunday afternoon, to take steps to restore order. It is alleged that some 200 Japanese troops have arrived and have put up in the Japanese Consulate. On Sunday afternoon more friction occurred between the police and some soldiers in the settlements, outside the Chang Mên, and a panic was again caused among the residents.

February 17.

## POPULAR APPEAL.

A Chinese dispatch says that at the end of the last Chinese year over one hundred members of the Educational Association in Anhui addressed a joint telegram to the Grand Council, saying that internal troubles and foreign aggression were daily increasing, and unless a Parliament were opened in China, her doom could not be averted. It then says that much apprehension and misgivings were caused to the public when the Provincial Delegates' earnest petition for the speedy opening of Parliament was refused; and it prays the Councillors to render assistance to obtain sanction for the prayer. Prince Ching and Grand Councillor Na Tung, it is said, were visibly affected by this urgent appeal.

## THE PARLIAMENT QUESTION.

By this time it appears that the high dignitaries in Peking have had enough of the Provincial Delegates and their clamour for the opening of a Parliament. Chinese reports say that those in power endeavour to cast the subject out of their minds, and the mere mention of Parliament is sufficient to sicken them. They have held a consultation with the President of the Censorate as to how to put the Delegates off, and to prevail upon them to leave Peking for their homes.

## SALT MONOPOLY.

The Ministry of Finance has decided to establish a government monopoly for salt and will inaugurate the scheme at Changhi by way of an experiment. This has caused much apprehension among salt merchants at Tientsin.

## THE HUNGHUTZE.

A native dispatch says that the Hunghutze have lately been active in the region between Antung and Mukden, and though Viceroy Hsi Liang has sent some police detachments there, they have not succeeded in restoring order. This state of affairs has evoked many foreign complaints.

## THE REFRACTORY DALAI.

According to the Chinese Press, the Chinese Residents in Lhasa have reported by telegraph that Russia has

sent emissaries to curry favour with the Dalai Lama, who, it is much to be feared, will eventually visit Russia. It is further stated that the Dalai's brother Pontiff, the Panshen Lama, has been much dissatisfied with the Dalai's actions and has come to loggerheads with the Dalai Lama over his indiscretion. He has, therefore, resolved to pay a visit to Peking to show his loyalty to China and report on the Dalai's evil designs.

## RENT REDUCTION.

The following is the purport of the Mixed Court Magistrate's rescript to the petition praying for a reduction in house rent, submitted by a large number of Chinese shopkeepers in Hongkew, mention of which was made a few weeks ago in these columns. The Shanghai market has declined in late years, and business people, as well as residents, have suffered in consequence. Prices of commodities have risen, and traders with small capital have found difficulty in making their living. Economy may be practised in food and clothing, but no saving can be obtained as to house rents. The decline and law-abiding labour throughout the year, but hardly succeed in making both ends meet. Cunning and crafty characters, however, practise frauds and deceptions, and by degrees, turn into evil-doers. This is sufficient to show that the state of the market bears close relation to the people's welfare. The rescript says that the petition is well-founded and its request is not devoid of reason. As houses in the Settlements are owned by Chinese as well as foreigners, the Magistrate will consult with the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Municipal Council, and ask them to persuade the foreign Chamber of Commerce to hold a meeting of the gentry and merchants to discuss the position. It concludes by saying that the foreign merchants and residents have been kind-hearted and bold in philanthropic acts, and it is hoped that they will appreciate the present distress and show sympathy in the matter.

February 25.

## QUINSAN RIOT.

According to a Chinese telegram a riot among sufferers by the famine occurred on Wednesday, in Quinsan, resulting in the loss of two lives. The District Magistrate Chang applied to the authorities in Soochow for military aid and H.E. Lu Chung-chi, the Acting Governor, has instructed a deputy to proceed to the scene and investigate the affair.

## HAICHENG-TIEHLING RAILWAY.

It is stated that the Chamber of Commerce in Tiehling has initiated a proposal to build a railway from Haich'eng to Tiehling, and the scheme has been sanctioned by the Manchurian Viceroy, who has obtained permission from the Yuchuanpu to begin the survey this spring.

## THE PROVINCIAL DELEGATES.

A Chinese dispatch says that the Provincial Delegates in Peking, whose

petition was knocked on the head by the Decree last year, refusing to expedite the inauguration of Parliament, feel that, as on their departure for their mission striking examples of the people's fervour for their success were shown by the chopping off of a finger and cutting of an arm by their well-wishers, they would be ill doing their duty to return as they are, without having realized their object. They have determined, therefore, to present further petitions till their object has been attained.

## THE TUNGKUANSHAN AFFAIR.

A Chinese telegram says that the Waiwupu, after negotiation with Sir John Jordan, the British Minister in Peking, has increased its offer of £50,000 for the redemption of the Tungkuanshan mine, in Anhui, by another £2,000. It is stated that the British concessionary has agreed to accept this amount and to surrender the concession.

## THE YUET-HAN RAILWAY LOAN.

The Hupeh Railway representatives and the official body in Peking fixed upon Thursday for a conference with President Hsi Shih-ch'ang of the Yuchuanpu, in order to urge him to cancel the proposed loan for the line. The Representatives have made up their minds that in the event of President Hsi trying further to delay matters, they will terminate amicable relations with him.

## THE ANKING MUTINY LEADER.

Viceroy Hsi Liang and Governor Chen Chao ch'ang have telegraphed to the Throne reporting that they have jointly tried Hsueh Cheng-chi, who admitted his guilt in the Anking mutiny, and that they have telegraphed to the Governor in Anhui, asking him to send a deputy to Kirin to identify the prisoner, who will be executed on the spot, after identification.

## A PROCLAMATION.

The Shanghai Taotai has recently issued a proclamation to the effect that the French Consul-General in Shanghai had asked the Viceroy at Nanking to forbid the circulation of rumours as to foreign partition of China, which, if left unchecked, would lead to serious trouble. The Consul declared that the rumour had been spread in Anking, Chinkiangpu and in Ch'iang, Kiangse and Yunnan provinces, and he asked that proclamations should be issued to forbid its circulation, in order to preserve peace for foreigners and missionaries. The Consul-General also referred to the unfounded statement by the "National Herald" that the French would take Yunnan, and explained that the French had obtained railway rights in that province under treaty with China, and that France had no idea of violating the agreement. He, therefore, requested the issue of proclamations to prohibit such rumours. The Taotai, in compliance with the Viceroy's instructions, issues a proclamation, warning all classes of the public against inventing rumours, on pain of rigorous punishment.



## NOTES FROM JAPAN.

(From Our Tokio Correspondent.)

## THE BUDGET COMPROMISE.

On the afternoon of February 8, Messrs. Hara and Matsuda, Parliamentary leaders of the Seiyukai, commanding a working majority in the House of Representatives, repaired to the Premier's official residence, where General Teruchi, War Minister, was also present; and the party proceeded to discuss the possibility of an amicable settlement of the Budget question. As the negotiations went on, other Ministers of State were summoned and at 8 p.m. an extraordinary Cabinet Council was held. The Ministers were shown the details of the proposed compromise and were assured by the Seiyukai leaders that they, the Seiyukai, would carry it into effect, though some members of the party might object. Returning to the party's headquarters at 9 p.m. on February 8, Messrs. Hara and Matsuda conferred with the principal members and explained that a reduction of the land tax by 8 per cent of the value of the land had been arranged. The party also consented to the increase of official salaries to the extent of 25 per cent, instead of 30 per cent, as originally proposed by the Government. The Government was persuaded to withdraw the income tax readjustment bill, as it depreciates the revenue and hampers the realization of the compromise. The Seiyukai leaders also shelved the transit duty amendment bill, but left the disposal of other taxation bills to the discretion of the Government.

These concessions were not effected without loud protests by some of the Seiyukai and the meeting had to be adjourned. On resumption the compromise was put to the vote when it transpired that only about twenty members were opposed to it.

The estimates for the dispatch of commercial and financial commissioners, the improvement of Shimonoseki-Moji Straits, the subsidy for race associations, secret service funds for the garrisons in Korea and North China, naval arrangements in Chinha Bay, Yongheng Bay and Kopu (Korea) and Kure, and a few other items were then discussed. The amount assigned for the compensation in connexion with the nationalization of Ari forest, Formosa, was struck out. The increase of the Parliamentarians' allowances was rejected. The credits for naval and military provisions were cut down. Some other estimates were reduced or rejected.

The Government introduced a bill on February 9 in the House of Representatives withdrawing the income tax readjustment Bill. The Budget will also be revised and other bills be presented, in accordance with the compromise.

## SHIPPING QUESTIONS.

It was announced on February 9 that a few days previously Count Komura, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Malewsky-Malewitsch, Russian Ambassador in Tokio, had exchanged diplomatic notes concerning measurement certificates of merchantmen flying

Japanese or Russian flags, with a view to arranging mutually to recognize the certificates issued by either of the parties. By this agreement Japanese merchantmen in Russian waters and Russian merchantmen in Japanese waters are exempted from the obligation of securing certificates of carrying capacity.

## MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The following have been reported during the week ending Sunday, Feb. 13, 1910.

|                              | Death among Chinese population of 550,000 | Cases notified among Non-Chinese population of 15,000. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Small-pox.                   | 2                                         | 1                                                      |
| Cholera.                     | 0                                         | 0                                                      |
| Typhoid Fever                | —                                         | 0                                                      |
| Diphtheria.                  | 1                                         | 1                                                      |
| Scarlet Fever.               | 4                                         | 0                                                      |
| Tuberculosis                 | 5                                         | 0                                                      |
| Plague                       | 0                                         | 0                                                      |
| Total Deaths from all Causes | 138                                       | 4                                                      |

ARTHUR STANLEY,  
Health Officer.

## HIGH ART.

When "King of Cadonia" was performed at the Empire Theatre, Calcutta, on December 4, the actors and actresses in the Coronation scene blazed with £500,000 worth of jewels, reports "The Daily Mail." The theatre celebrated its first anniversary, and in honour of the event the jewels were lent by Messrs. Rai Buddri Das Bahadur and Sons.

Miss Beech, says the "Statesman," had a diamond tiara with emeralds and rubies, an equally gorgeous diamond necklace, and a diamond collar. Mr. McGrath, as the King, wore an emerald and diamond belt, over 150 years old, set with the largest emeralds extant and worn by one of the ancient ruling princes of India. He wore besides numerous orders set with precious stones and a beautiful emerald and pearl drop neckband. Some of the jewellery worn by other members of the company is described below:—

Miss Stewart.—Diamond and turquoise necklace with diamond and pearl collarband and diamond and turquoise tiara.

Miss Birkbeck.—Diamond and ruby necklace set with a huge Burma ruby weighing over 900 carats, diamond and ruby collar, and diamond and ruby tiara.

Miss D. Gratton.—A magnificent ruby and diamond necklace, a pearl collar, diamond and pearl tiara.

Miss Karkeek.—A magnificent diamond and emerald necklace valued at

more than £50,000, a magnificent diamond, pearl and emerald collar, and emerald tiara.

Miss Annie Romaine appeared in a necklace of what looked like preserved fruits, but was actually a nine-gem necklace valued at about £20,000.

Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent any possibility of a raid on the stage. The doors were guarded by police.

## PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER.

Mr. A. Gillett, of The Gardens, Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent, England, wrote us on April 29th, 1905, describing his terrible suffering from paralysis of the bladder, and of his wonderful recovery through using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

The case being one of such exceptional interest, we commissioned a special representative to visit Mr. Gillett to ascertain whether the cure had proved a lasting one.

Our representative found in the writer of the letter as hale and hearty a man as one could wish to see, and Mr. Gillett had no hesitation whatever in declaring his cure to be permanent.

"I am still well to-day, and haven't felt the old pains for a long time," said he, "although it was nearly 3 years ago that I wrote telling you of my cure."

"It is hard to describe what I endured during that terrible illness, which the doctor said was paralysis of the bladder. There was complete stoppage of the urine, and the physician had to draw the water with a catheter."

"So tender was my back that I could hardly bear the bed-clothes to touch me. It was the most fearful pain I have ever known."

Mr. Gillett then went on to describe how this terrible illness began, and the first symptoms proved to be those which are so often regarded as "not worth bothering about" by men and women in the early stages of kidney complaint.

"My trouble was the after-effects of influenza and quinsy," Mr. Gillett continued. "It was started with pains in the back; and after I had been bending over a little while my back felt as though it was broken. Owing to neglect on my part, there was stoppage of the bladder, and I became paralysed from the bladder downwards to my feet."

"I was advised to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and, after taking a few doses, I found great relief. I continued with the medicine until I was quite well; and, as I have said, I am still well to-day, though three years have passed since then."

"But if ever I feel a little bit out of sorts I always take a dose of the pills in time, to safeguard my kidneys."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are two shillings and ninepence per box (six boxes) for thirteen shillings and ninepence. Of all chemists and stores or post free, direct from Fosters McClellan Co., No. 9 Siping Road Shanghai.



## LATE TELEGRAMS.

"THE JAPAN CHRONICLE."

London, Jan. 12.

Yesterday the St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Times" telegraphed:—

Rumours from Tokio of the projected annexation of Korea by Japan are regarded by the "*Novoe Vremya*" as a *ballon d'essai*. The journal recommends Japan to let sleeping dogs lie. The "*Bourse Gazette*" treats the rumours more seriously, and connects them with Japan's recent orders for war material.

New Bokhara, Jan. 25.

The Sunnits, a Mussulman tribe, are pouring into Bokhara from the surrounding districts and demanding the removal of the Emir's Lieutenant in Bokhara, Ostankul Kusabega, and the nomination in his place of Kazikalyan, a Sunnit. At the request of the Bokhara Government a company of Russian troops has been placed at the disposal of New Bokhara. Last night a massacre took place, about a hundred persons being killed. The tribesmen were armed with revolvers and rifles of various patterns. For the protection of Russian establishments, banks, and transport offices in Old Bokhara a guard of Russian troops has been provided, while from Samarkand companies of riflemen and Cossacks have been dispatched to Bokhara.

Copenhagen, Jan. 8.

The newspapers state that Dr. Cook's original diaries have arrived here and will be compared with the observations which Captain Loose declares he supplied to the explorer. The journal "*Vort Land*" says that if the supplementary examination of the material to hand warrants such a course, the University of Copenhagen contemplates the annulment of the degree of doctor *honoris causa* conferred by it upon Dr. Cook.

Jan. 15.

Mr. Lonsdale, Dr. Cook's former secretary, declares that he received a letter from him dated from a place in southern Spain on December 24. According to this letter Dr. Cook was on the sea from the 14th to the 24th, which is apparently the reason why he was not acquainted with the decision of Copenhagen University regarding his claims to have reached the North Pole. Since then he has given no sign of life, though Mr. Lonsdale has sent him repeated telegrams. Mr. Lonsdale said that he estimated that Dr. Cook had made some £10,000 by his report, and added that he was beginning to doubt him.

"THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL."

Tairen, Feb. 5.

The earnings of the South Manchuria Railway Company for January last were as follows:—

|                                                                                                                |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Passenger receipts..                                                                                           | Yen 290,112 |
| Freights.....                                                                                                  | 1,539,298   |
| During last month 120,195 tons of beans and 90,892 tons of beancake were transported to this place, and 13,269 |             |

tons of beans and 4,181 tons of beancake to Newchwang.

New York, Feb. 5.

Having finished his hunting expedition in Africa, Mr. Roosevelt will leave for home. He is expected to deliver an address in Paris, Berlin, and in the Oxford University on April 15, May 1 and May 15, respectively, and to return to New York in the middle of June. It was proposed yesterday in Congress that Mr. Roosevelt should be exempted for life from paying postage.

The Persian Foreign Minister, interpellated in Parliament as to what steps had been taken to procure the departure of the Russian troops, was unable to offer any adequate explanation of his alleged inaction. The House unanimously voted his dismissal.

Calcutta, Feb. 5.

A new Press Bill has been introduced into the Chamber. It enables Local Governments, without prosecuting, to suppress any newspapers which are mischievous, but not technically seditious. New journals will be compelled to make a money deposit which will be forfeited if the paper misbehaves, and should it misbehave on a second occasion the licence will be confiscated.

"THE JAPAN GAZETTE."

Vladivostok, Feb. 6.

The Russian Government authorities are taking measures to prevent the emigration of Russians to Hawaii.—"*Asahi*."

"SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST."

London, Feb. 7.

The (Government's?) Naval programme provides for the construction of four Dreadnoughts, possibly six.

The Mayor of Norwich has been raised to the position of Lord Mayor.

Feb. 8.

An attempt has been made to form a coalition government in South Africa. The efforts have, however, failed, and an election must be the result.

The latest reports show that there is an increase of 8½ millions sterling in the foreign trade of British trade during the month of January.

Feb. 9.

A huge landslide demolished some cottages at Westwyllan, Newcastle. Three people have been killed and five injured.

The Indian Press Bill (to deal with seditious publications) has been passed.

Lord Minto declared that the Government was confronted with an anarchical conspiracy. The Indians who were formerly deported have been released.

Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities have returned Unionist representatives to the new Parliament.

## CHINESE NEWS.

(Translated from the Chinese Press.)

The Commission of Constitutional Reforms has asked that the suggestion of ex-Viceroy Chou Fu, to abolish slavery in China, should be enforced. The Shantung gentry intend to subscribe a fund of Tls. 3,000,000 to

redeem the five mines which have been developed by Germans.

The German Consul at Tsinanfu has asked that a German settlement be opened in the city.

A Ministry of Admiralty will be created this year and Prince Hsün will probably be appointed as its President.

The Navy Commissioners have decided to organize a naval arsenal.

H.E. Tang Shao-yi has been granted three months' leave, to return to the south for medical treatment.

It is stated that the recent Edict refusing to expedite the opening of Parliament was not issued at the Prince Regent's wish, but at the pressure of the Grand Councillors, who insisted that the people were not sufficiently advanced for parliamentary institutions.

The Government is discussing plans for the purchase of men-of-war for the Navy, and Prince Ching favours placing the orders with German firms.

The new Cabinet system has been compiled by the Government which intends shortly to submit it to the Throne for approval and to ask for an Edict to be issued adopting the system.

H.E. Pao Fên, Governor-designate of Kiangsu, left Hankow for Shanghai last Sunday.

The Navy Commissioners, Prince Tsai Hsun and Admiral Sah, desire to visit Japan at the end of the month and study the Japanese Navy.

Although the new Codes of Law have been drawn up, the Government has ordered that they should be enforced only experimentally. A time will then be fixed for putting them into operation permanently.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce will send delegates to the southern provinces to investigate silk-worm rearing and mulberry plantation.

The Government has discussed the subject of opium prohibition and intends to dispatch Commissioners Ting Chen-to and Ching Hsing to the provinces to inspect existing conditions of the movement and the measure of success attained.

As Governor Chou Shu-mu of Heilungkiang, who is a native of Hupeh, does not favour the opposition of his fellow-provincials to the Yuet-Han Railway loan, his action has greatly aroused the anger of the Hupeh people.

The Japanese scheme for the construction of a railway between Tiehling and Hailung has provoked much concern among the people, and they resent the passive attitude of the gentry and officials towards the proposal.

H.E. Sah Yin-tu, Minister to Russia, has telegraphed to the Government, asking that all outstanding affairs with Russia in Kirin, Heilungkiang, Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia should be concluded without delay.

H.E. Pao Fên, Governor-designate of Kiangsu, will take over his seal of office, in Soochow, on the 23rd instant.

The Prince Regent has commanded the Navy Department to prepare and submit plans of the naval stations in China.

It is stated that the Imperial Board of Astronomy intends to send a number



of delegates to foreign countries for the study of astronomy.

President Hsü Shih-chang of the Yuch'uanpu has instructed the secretaries to draw up a code of Railway Laws as soon as possible, so that these may be enforced with sanction from the Throne.

Duke Tsai Tse, President of the Ministry of Finance, has asked for Imperial permission to ascertain the receipts and expenditure of the various Ministries in Peking, so as to arrive at some basis for the estimate of the central administrative funds.

The Provincial Delegates in Peking have petitioned the Ministry of the Interior for permission to organize an Association, the object of which is to urge the early opening of a Chinese Parliament but the Ministry refused the permission as prayed for.

Grand Councillor Na Tang has personally recommended H. E. Tang Shao-yi for active employment on account of his intimate knowledge of foreign affairs, but the recommendation was disapproved by the Prince Regent.

The Viceroy in Tientsin will shortly proceed to Paotingfu to inspect the 2nd Division of troops and the local administration.

Prince Tsai Chen, son of Prince Ching, proposes to go abroad for travel, but the Prince Regent refuses to give him permission. It is stated that Prince Pu Lun will visit Japan in the 2nd moon.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has discussed the encouragement of mulberry plantation and the rearing of silk worms in Mongolia, and proposes to obtain permission from the Throne next month to open schools there, to instruct pupils in these two subjects.

Viceroy Chang Keng of Kansu province has telegraphed to the Ministry of Finance, complaining that Liu Tzu-yuan, Financial Supervisor, shows a disposition to cavil. The latter replied denouncing the Viceroy for stupidity.

Censor Chiang Ch'un-lin, who recently failed in his impeachments against the Governors of Anhui and Kiangsi and was reproved by Edict, has made up his mind to retire from office. But, before tendering his resignation, he will venture to denounce other high officials as a last act in his public duty, regardless of what it may cost him.

The President and Vice-Presidents of the Waiwupu have instructed their secretaries to prepare a table, showing what diplomatic questions remain unsettled to enable negotiations to be opened with the Diplomatic Corps for their settlement, after the opening of the seals.

In consonance with the scheme of setting up judicial independence, President Ting Chieh, of the Ministry of Justice, intends shortly to examine the capabilities of the Commissioners of Justice in the provinces and bring them under the direct control of the Ministry.

It is stated that Grand Councillor Lu Ch'uan-lin's deafness has become so

aggravated that often he is unable to hear and reply to questions from the Prince Regent. He feels the disability and is determined to resign his post.

Prince Ching has personally recommended Mr. Chang Yen-mow for appointment as an Expectant Councillor or Deputy Vice-President of the Waiwupu.

Grand Councillor Shih Hsü, it is reported, has grown in Imperial favour, and his counsels are often sought in state affairs.

After the Government offices have resumed official business it is the intention of the Ministry of the Interior to send deputies to investigate civil administration in the provinces.

The Waiwupu proposes to ask Imperial permission to give a large donation in aid of the floods in France, in order to consolidate international relations.

President Liang Tun-yen of the Waiwupu suggests the appointment of some Advisors to that Board and he has recommended T. E. Yuan Ko-ting and Tang Shao-yi for such appointments.

It is reported that there will be changes in the Viceroyalty and Governorships of the Fukien, Chèkiang, Anhui, Kiangsi and Mukden provinces.

As a result of his visit abroad, Prince Tsai Hsun, the Navy Commissioner, advocates the training of naval talent as the first necessity and not the construction of naval stations in Fukien or Kuangtung.

Censor Chiang Ch'un-lin has severely impeached a high official on several charges, especially in regard to the Huangpu Conservancy Fund, and has requested that a strict investigation be held.

Prince Tsai Hsun intends to dispatch H.E. Tan Hsia-heng, Deputy Director of the Navy Department, to the different provinces to inspect the naval stations.

It is proposed that the eight Banner Corps should be converted into eight Divisions.

It is stated that Grand Councillor Tai Hung-tze is ill.

The Government proposes to issue an Imperial Edict to enforce the Stamp Duties.

An Imperial Decree has been issued ordering H.E. Jui Cheng, Acting Viceroy designate of Liang Hu, to proceed to his new post at once, without repairing to Peking for audience.

As the Japanese are constructing the Antung-Mukden Railway and building a bridge over the Taitzu River, they have asked that navigation on the river be forbidden.

H.E. Pao Fen, the newly appointed Governor of Kiangsu, arrived at Nanking last Wednesday and will proceed to Soochow to take over his seal of office on the 22nd.

Prince Ching, it is reported, has decided to resign his first Presidency of the Waiwupu.

As preparations for the opening of the Senate in Peking have been completed, Prince Pu Lun, the President, intends shortly to report to the Throne on its inauguration.

A Viceroy has recommended H.E. Liang Ting-fen, ex-Provincial-Judge of Hupeh, as competent for some important appointment.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

H. M. S. Cadms arrived here on the 17th instant.

The U.S. gunboat Villalobos arrived here on the 11th instant.

The U.S. gunboat Helena arrived here on the 15th instant.

The Japanese gunboat Fushimi left Shanghai on the 16th instant.

A JAPANESE millionaire, Mr. Okano, is to present a large park to the City of Yokohama.

The installation of Rt. Wor. Bro. F. M. Elliot as District Grand Master of the Eastern Archipelago takes place at Singapore on February 25.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Horse Bazaar held yesterday it was decided to recommend that a dividend of 7½ per cent be paid for 1909.

SINCE the closing of Vladivostok as a free port the local Japanese merchants have fared very badly and it is expected that most of them will have left Vladivostok by May next.

A LONDON telegram, dated February 3, to the "Mainichi Dempo," says that there are indications that a shipping rate-cutting war will take place between England and Germany in South African waters.

Mr. John Bibby, who recently died at Chatham in his 93rd year, went through the war with China of 1841-2 as a bluejacket on board H. M. S. Modiste and took part in no fewer than twenty engagements.

WHEN the last mail left Home the total number of votes polled at the general election showed an increase of ten per cent; the Liberal and Labour total having advanced three per cent and the Unionist twenty-two per cent.

THE Chinese department of the University of Cambridge Library has recently received a valuable addition in the form of a donation of over a hundred volumes, the donor being a former alumnus, Dr. F. Sanger, of St. John's College.

THE first serious failure prior to the New Year settlement was reported in the city on Monday, says "The Hankow Daily News" of the 5th instant, a well-known silk merchant having failed to the tune of Tls. 45,000. The merchant is now missing.

THE Board of Oriental Studies at Cambridge recommends that Pali be added to the list of languages which may be offered as substitutes for Latin in the Previous Examination by natives of Asia and Africa who are not of European parentage.

NAGASAKI telegrams state that the steamer Tenyo Maru has brought news that the Japanese First Squadron, under the command of Admiral Kamimura, was due to arrive at Hongkong on the 13th instant, and will visit Manila on its homeward voyage.



A TELEGRAM received by the Japanese Foreign Office from Mr. Yamasaki, acting Japanese Consul-General at New York, dated the 3rd instant, says that the Ship Subsidy Bill was adopted on that day by the House of Representatives by a majority of ten.

DURING his sojourn in England His Excellency Wu Ting-fang spent a day with his old friend Sir Cecil Clementi Smith at Welwyn. His Excellency was Interpreter in the Police Court, Hongkong, in the sixties when Sir Cecil Smith was a Police Magistrate in that Colony.

MR. R. C. EDWARDS, who has been acting accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Singapore, has received instruction to proceed to Saigon to be in charge of the interests of the bank there for some three months. It is expected, says a Straits Settlements contemporary, that he will afterwards go on to Hongkong, to assume a still more responsible position in the Head Office.

At the Japanese Consular Court yesterday morning, before Mr. G. Miho, Vice-Consul, S. Matsuda, of No. 414 Woosung Road, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly on Fearon Road at 8.45 p.m. on the 16th instant, and with having assaulted Chinese constable No. 965 while in the execution of his duty at the same time and place. The accused was sentenced to two days' imprisonment.

A FURTHER cargo of Chinese pork has arrived in the Thames from Woosung by the Graf Muraviev, says a Home paper of January 21. It is stated that two or three more cargoes of Chinese pigs are on their way from Woosung to London. The Graf Muraviev brings, in addition to 3,647 Chinese pigs, thousands of poultry, thousands of frozen salmon from the River Amur, and an immense quantity of eggs "in bulk," besides Manchurian wheat and timber.

The need of a breakwater at Chefoo is dealt with in the last issue of "The Leading Light," a copy of which we have received. At a meeting recently held in Chefoo the ways and means of ensuring its construction were discussed, and a telling statement set forth the loss of work and disasters caused by the openness of the present roadstead. The end of the Trattles case is noted in a victory for Mr. Trattles, whose certificate of competency has been returned to him.

SICAWAI Observatory reports two earthquake shocks during the Chinese New Year holidays. The first, on February 10, lasted from 9h. 58m. 52s. p.m. until 4h. 25m. a.m., the duration of the preliminary tremor being 2m. 40s.; the second on Sunday, February 13, lasted from 2h. 13m. 14s. a.m. until 3 a.m., the duration of the first tremor being 2m. 32s. and of the second 1m. 8s. The maximum occurred at 2h. 16m. 56s. A footnote adds "Component vertical rather important."

Fire broke out at 6 a.m. on January 11, in Kobe harbour, on board the British steamer Parley (2,785 tons), under charter to the Nippon Yusen

Kaisha. She had on board from Bombay 27,900 bales of cotton, of which 22,000 bales were to be landed in Kobe. The danger was first discovered through the watch noticing the heat rising from hold No. 3. Soon after dense smoke was seen coming out of one of the ventilators. The fire was suppressed in the afternoon. About 5,000 bales were damaged. The cargo was insured.

OFFICIAL returns issued at the end of January, show that Japan's foreign and domestic bonds are still unredeemed to the extent of Y.2,585,550,625. The total issue of the existing bonds amounts to Y.2,717,148,085, but Y.131,597,460 have so far been redeemed. The domestic bonds still outstanding are put at Y.1,419,874,598, and the foreign bonds at Y.1,165,676,036. The 5 per cent bonds outstanding are, however, to be gradually converted, as recently resolved by the Government. The foreign bonds bear the interest of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  or 4 per cent.

MANY (says the "L. & C. Express") will regret to see that Mr. H. E. Brodie, the late popular Liberal member for the Reigate division of Surrey, who in November last married the daughter of Sir Robert Hart, has lost his seat. He was returned in 1906 by a narrow majority only, and Reigate has reverted to her old allegiance, returning Col. R. H. Rawson by a majority of 2,624. Another defeated Liberal well known in China and the Straits Settlements is Sir Robert Laidlaw, senior partner of the firm of Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., who lost his seat in East Renfrewshire in similar circumstances. The Unionist majority was 874.

THE China correspondent of "The Lancet" writes:—In some provinces the demand for opium continues as great as ever, and efforts are being made to meet it without official interference to more than a nominal extent. In the province of Shantung, however, where there has been of late a very great increase of opium imports, apparently from Shanghai, the authorities at Kiaochow (the Customs port) confiscated forty cases and imprisoned the owners, thus raising an important legal point as to whether they could do so on an article which comes under treaty regulations and has paid duty according to stipulations.

A TELEGRAM has reached Tokio from St. Petersburg, stating that Russia has sent a demand to China that the lease of the land for the Chinese Eastern Railway be replaced by a perpetual lease. The Russian Government contends that as the Chinese Eastern Railway has been constructed through an undeveloped country at an immense expenditure of money and labour, it is impossible for Russia ever to abandon it in any circumstances. It is, therefore, proper that the present lease for a period of years should be replaced by a perpetual lease in return for the work undertaken by Russia. The Russian Government is said to have taken up a very firm attitude in this matter. "The Japan Chronicle" notes that the lease referred to in the above telegram was for thirty-six years, dating from 1896, and that it would thus expire in 1932.

THE December number of "Social Shanghai" has just reached us, but we note that the editor included in her New Year resolutions the determination to bring the magazine up-to-date. It is rather late for January gardening notes. The principal feature of the issue is an article dealing with the performance by the A. D. C. of the "Yeomen of the Guard", which is profusely illustrated, although the scenes represented are not quite the best. Social Notes occupy a larger amount of space than usual, mainly on account of the number of local weddings, and the excellent pictures. There is a good deal of other reading matter, and all the usual features are maintained.

THE annual report of the Hongkong branch of the China Association for the past year has an appendix in the form of a note on the progress made on the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. Mr. Frank Grove, the engineer-in-chief, states that the total length of the line from Taishatan to Samchun is eighty-nine miles, considerably less than was anticipated at the time of a reconnaissance survey made some ten years ago. Allowing twenty-two miles for the British section, the total length thus becomes 111 miles from Canton to Kowloon. A careful estimate anticipates the opening to traffic of a thirty miles' section from Canton outwards in March 1910, and a through connexion with Kowloon on or about July 1, 1911.

MR. AND MRS. J. O. P. BLAND left Shanghai on Wednesday for Tientsin by the C. E. & M. S. Kaiping. After a brief stay in the northern port they will return to England via Siberia. Mr. Bland's departure terminates a residence in China of twenty-two years, divided between the Imperial Maritime Customs, the Municipal Council and the British and Chinese Corporation; but it is more than likely that after a stay of two years in the old country he will find the call of the East too insistent to be denied. His special knowledge of the language and people of China is too lively an acquisition to be allowed to rust; and apart from what may be expected from a facile pen, we shall hope to find his exceptional abilities still available for the promotion of British interests in the Far East.

SICAWAI's survey of the month of January, of which a copy has courteously been sent us, contains some interesting notes on bird and flower life. With regard to the latter it is recorded that since narcissi made practically no progress from December, very few are open. Camellias and violets were in like condition. One camelia produced a few buds, though in no very advanced state, and has since lost them all. Turning to animal life, we read that on January 2 at about 6 p.m. a magnificent flock of wild geese was seen flying from south-west to north-east at a height of about 90ft. Between January 15 and 27 bats began to make their appearance. On the 29th the Chinese thrush was heard, and towards the end of the month magpies began to build. On January 6 numbers of bees are reported to have been seen in Shantung; and



on the same day, also in Shantung. Some ants were observed, but these remained stupefied by the cold.

At the Japanese Consular Court on Wednesday morning, before Mr. G. Miho, Vice-Consul, K. Takeda, the proprietor of a cinematograph hall in Foochow Road, was brought up on remand on a charge of having cut and wounded a Chinese complainant by stabbing him with a knife in a tea-shop on Yunnan Road at 5.45 p.m. on the 10th instant. As the complainant had not yet recovered from his injuries and was unable to appear to give evidence, the hearing was again adjourned.—K. Yokai, of No. 25 Boone Road, was fined Y2, for keeping his licensed billiard room open during prohibited hours, to wit, at 1.45 a.m. on the 9th instant.—T. Tokaiya, of No. 18 Old China Street, was fined Y3, for having allowed his dog to be at large without a muzzle on the public roads on the 5th instant, and K. Hayashi, of No. 429 North Szechuen Road Extension was fined Y3 for a similar offence committed on the 9th instant.

Mr. W. Keswick, whose name is so well known in the Far East, achieved a great triumph in the Epsom division of Surrey where he was re-elected in the Unionist interest by a largely increased majority, says "The London and China Express" of January 21. The votes recorded in his favour numbered 10,919, as against only 5,232 for Sir Albert Rollit (L.) Epsom was about as busy as on Derby Day. Racehorses and hacks paraded the main thoroughfares clothed in wraps of the Unionist colours, while a large number of magnificent turnouts were being driven round about. The country districts polled overwhelmingly Unionist, and many of the farmers gave their labourers a day off to enable them to vote. Mr. Keswick was returned unopposed in 1900, and at the last General Election he retained the seat by over 1,000 votes. A somewhat curious fact is that Sir Albert Rollit, his defeated opponent, is a vice-president of the Japan Society.

Between sixty and seventy Chinese young men and one Chinese lady, law and medical students at the British Universities and Colleges, met in the lecture hall of Regent's Park Baptist Church on the evening of December 28. The gathering was arranged by the Rev. F. B. Meyer, who sent a personal invitation to every known Chinese resident in England to meet him and a few English friends at a Christmas family festival. A number of English ladies assisted Mr. and Mrs. Meyer to entertain their guests. They were taught English games, they cheered the English songs and listened with attention to English recitations, and at the close were rewarded with a souvenir from a Christmas tree. Mr. Meyer read a letter from Sir Robert Hart regretting his inability to be present, and also a letter from Lord William Cecil wishing success to the gathering and explaining that a previous engagement prevented his attendance. In a few words of greeting Mr. Meyer said his immediate purpose in bringing them together was

to make them feel a little less lonely in the festive season and to brighten their hearts by a bit of true British kindness.

A case of callous indifference came before the Mixed Court officials yesterday afternoon, which unpleasantly exemplified a certain side of the Chinese nature. A Chinese beggar who was seriously ill, was taken on a wheelbarrow to the Sinza Refuge. On arrival there he was refused admittance, because an order had not been obtained from the Magistrate in accordance with the new regulation. Accordingly the wheelbarrow coolie took his charge to the Mixed Court, where the patient was allowed to remain on the barrow about thirty-five minutes. At the end of that time, the coolie apparently wanted his barrow for other purposes, so the passenger was taken from it and placed on the cold, uneven stones, with his shoes under his head for a pillow. This was at a quarter past one. Shortly before three o'clock Inspector Johnson was returning to his office, when he noticed the beggar lying on the stones, and he made inquiries. He was told that the man had only just been placed there, and that an order from the Magistrate must be obtained before he could be removed to the Sinza Refuge. On learning that the man had been lying on the pavement since twenty minutes to one, Inspector Johnson interested himself in the matter, with the result that the order was signed in a few minutes, and the man was taken away at about three o'clock to the Sinza Refuge. The long delay that took place was quite needless, because a Magistrate is always on the premises of the Mixed Court, who is accessible at all times, to deal with such cases as that described above. Last year it was not necessary to obtain a magisterial order for the admittance of patients to the Sinza Refuge, and had this rule not been amended the delay would not have taken place.

Unfortunately the case is not of a rare kind, for almost an identical incident happened only a few days previously. On that occasion only one foreigner was on duty at the Court (it was during the Chinese New Year holidays), and his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of an unfortunate Chinese, were met with the remark from all those whom he approached, that it was not their business to interfere. The foreign constable persisted, but his humane efforts were unavailing, until those responsible were ready to carry out their duty.

#### A SNEAK-THIEF CAPTURED.

Early on Thursday morning a native woman was walking along Canton Road when a gold pin, set with pearls, was snatched from her dress. The woman's cries were heard by Constable Peck and a Sikh Sergeant, who set out in pursuit of the thief. The former after a short chase succeeded in capturing the fugitive, and took him to the Central Police Station.

#### A BURGLAR SENTENCED.

An unemployed native named Lee Pautao, was charged at the Mixed Court on

Wednesday morning with having burglariously broken into and entered a house within the Settlement limits and with having stolen therefrom twenty-one articles of clothing and a brass water pipe valued at \$16 on the 18th ultimo; two further charges of burglary and one of unlawful possession were preferred against the accused, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

#### FIRE IN CHEKIANG ROAD.

Shortly before one o'clock on Monday afternoon a fire broke out in a Chinese shop at No. 248 Chekiang Road. The Brigade was promptly in attendance, but the building was burning so fiercely when the firemen began their work, that they were unable to save it from total destruction. They were also unable to prevent the spread of the flames to the adjoining shops (Nos. 249, 250, 251 and 252), which were severely damaged by fire and water. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the upsetting of a lamp.

#### A SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

We regret to learn that on Saturday last, Mr. A. Brooke-Smith, who was a member of a shooting-party that had gone up country for the holidays, was accidentally shot in the foot. The accident, we understand, was not originally a very serious one, but unfortunately nearly twenty-four hours elapsed before Mr. Brooke-Smith could reach Shanghai, and the wound was thus made worse than it should have been. Much sympathy will be felt for the patient who is at present in the General Hospital.

#### FIRE IN SHANSI ROAD.

The Brigade was summoned to a fire at 152 Shansi Road at about 8.45 last evening, and on arrival it was found that the upper floor, which was used as a silk store, was well alight. The firemen quickly got to work, but they were unable to save the premises, which were totally destroyed. The fire spread to the adjoining shops Nos. 151 and 153, but the flames were soon extinguished, and the water that was poured into the buildings did the greater damage. The cause of the outbreak could not be ascertained.

#### "THE RIVALS."

Brinsley Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivals", was successfully produced at the Union Church Hall on Wednesday evening, before a fairly large audience. The cast was as follows: Sir Anthony Absolute (Mr. Hotson), Captain Absolute (Mr. E. S. Little), Mrs. Malaprop (Mrs. Merrilees), Lydia Languish (Miss Belbin), Julia Melville (Miss Stunt) and Lucy (Miss Wilson), all of whom sustained their respective characters in a manner that elicited hearty applause from the audience. The comedy was presented by Mrs. Merrilees and Miss Stunt, who must be congratulated on the success attained.

#### A CONSTABLE ASSAULTED.

A tailor named Chang Chee-ying, was charged at the Mixed Court yesterday morning with having assaulted native constable No. 524 whilst in the



execution of his duty on February 16; further with having caused the constable to lose his whistle and a button, valued at \$1.50. The constable stated that the accused approached him, and without any provocation whatever called him a beggar and other names. Witness asked the accused to desist, but the accused grabbed witness, and in the struggle that ensued, witness lost his whistle and a button from his tunic. The accused was fined \$3.50 and was ordered to pay \$1.50 for the loss of the whistle and the button.

#### A CHINESE WOMAN VICTIMIZED.

An aged Chinese woman was walking along Soochow Road on Saturday evening, when a Chinese in front of her dropped a purse. He kept on his way, apparently unaware of his loss. Another Chinese picked the purse up, and on opening it revealed what appeared to be a roll of Japanese notes. These the finder showed to the woman and explained that they were worth \$50. He, however, had taken a strong liking for a gold ring that she was wearing, and offered to give her the purse and its contents if she would give him her ring. The exchange was promptly effected, and later on she found that the notes were counterfeit, so she called at the Police Station and reported the matter.

#### FINED \$200 FOR CARELESSNESS.

Tsun Yung-bai, a shopkeeper, Tsun Tsung-hai, an assistant shopkeeper, and a coolie named Wong Kung-sze, were charged at the Mixed Court yesterday morning with having through carelessness, allowed a fire to break out on their premises 337 Hupeh Road at 6 p.m. on February 13, thereby endangering life and property.

Detective-Inspector McDowell stated that the fire was an extremely destructive one. The police were unable to produce any proof regarding the origin of the fire. A whole block of buildings had been destroyed by the outbreak.

The evidence of the accused was to the effect that the fire must have been caused by someone throwing a lighted cigarette end between the cracks of the floor. The accused were fined \$200.

#### ALLEGED MURDER.

Sung Ah-doo, unemployed, was charged at the Mixed Court with having wilfully, unlawfully, and with malice aforethought, killed one Sze Ching-pian, in a house in Hwakee Road on February 16.

Detective-Sergeant Cruickshank stated that the deceased resided at a lodging house in which the accused was employed. Shortly after the deceased arrived at the lodging house the accused was dismissed, later on the accused had a quarrel with the proprietor of the lodging-house, whom he stabbed. The accused ran away to the French Concession, but returned and had a quarrel with the deceased, whom he stabbed in the presence of several witnesses. The accused was immediately arrested and given in charge. The deceased was taken to hospital, but he died before he reached

the institution. The accused was remanded pending the result of the inquest.

#### THE Y. M. C. A.

We have to acknowledge receipt of an advance copy of the annual report of the General Committee of the Young Man's Christian Associations for China and Korea. It takes the form of an attractive little booklet, of forty-four pages, that contains many illustrations and a wealth of information in regard to the working of the Y. M. C. A. in this Empire and Korea. Evidence is given that the past year was the best yet experienced, advances having made in every direction. Membership, contributions, attendance at religious meetings and enrolment at Bible classes all show improvement, and sales of literature, subscriptions to periodicals and conversion work also mark encouraging progress. Pressure upon our space

prevents an extended review of this interesting report. We commend its perusal to those interested in the activities of an organization that is doing praiseworthy social, moral and religious work.

#### THE LATE MRS. W. H. WILLIAMS.

To many of the older residents in the river ports and coast cities the news of the death of Mrs. W. H. Williams, at Canton, on January 29, will cause profound regret. The deceased lady by her unflinching kindness, ever ready sympathy and genuine unselfishness had won a unique place in the hearts of all. She was highly esteemed by the Missionary body and among the men of the Customs Service, the blue-jackets from the ships, and the lonely and friendless of all classes, she did a remarkable service. At the funeral service in Canton, the British Consul-General, the Commissioner of Customs, representatives of well nigh all business firms, ladies of various nationalities, the entire Missionary body, members of the Parsee community and representatives of the Chinese, all united to pay their last tribute of respect. Their coffin, which was covered with wreaths, was transferred to the str. Fatsan for interment in Hongkong.

#### UNLICENSED MILK VENDOR.

At the Mixed Court on Wednesday morning Tsang Ah-foh, a coolie, was charged with having sold milk without a licence within the limits of the Settlement on the 14th instant.

T. N. Hugall, an Inspector in the employ of the Municipal Health Department, said that the milk was bought from an unlicensed dairy, and then taken to the Hongkew Police Station. Sub-Inspector Brown's suspicions were aroused when he noticed that the bottles were not sealed. Witness was informed, and he had the milk analyzed, which showed that 32 per cent of water had been added. Accused stated that he belonged to a foreign dairy, and was in the employ of Mrs. McLaughlin. That lady denied that the accused was employed by her, for she had dismissed him a month previously. Witness added that some of the bottles were sealed, but not with the seal of Mrs. McLaughlin.

In defence, the accused denied having watered the milk, but admitted having a cow outside the Settlement.

Inspector Hugall pressed for a heavy punishment, owing to the seriousness of the charge, which would unjustly, he said, cast a certain amount of discredit on the foreign dairies.

Accused was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

#### VOLUNTEER MOBILIZATION.

A lecture on mobilization was given in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon by Lt.-Colonel A. A. S. Barnes, to members of the Volunteer Corps. The Commandant pointed out that mobilization was not a defence scheme in itself, but only a part of it, as far as preparatory instructions to the Corps were concerned. Several radical departures from the system formerly in vogue had

## SKIN SCALP



## HAIR HANDS

Cleansed Purified and  
Beautified by

## CUTICURA SOAP

The constant use of Cuticura Soap, assisted when necessary by Cuticura Ointment, not only preserves, purifies and beautifies the skin, scalp, hair and hands, but prevents clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, inflammation, irritation, redness and roughness, and other unwholesome conditions. All who delight in a clear skin, soft, white hands, a clean, wholesome scalp and live, glossy hair, will find that Cuticura Soap and Ointment realize every expectation.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; S. Africa, Lennep, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 133 Columbus Ave., Boston.  
Post-free from London depot, liberal sample of Cuticura, with 22-page book on the skin.



been introduced and additional features had been included, notably flags by day and lamps by night for the alarm. Mobilization headquarters had been established, while subsidiary rallying places were dotted over the Settlement, thus forming the outline of a scheme of rapid concentration, of which individuals must fill in the details according to the needs of the moment. The duties of the Corps on mobilization had been clearly laid down, and there could be little doubt as to the powers and responsibilities of the Corps. In view of the straggling nature of the Settlement much is wisely left to the common sense of individuals, and thus personal initiative must play a big part. The duties of Unit Commanders had been clearly laid down, so that each can carry these out at once without the delay consequent to a reference to headquarters.

At the close of the lecture several questions were put to the Commandant on the details of the scheme.

#### THE GREAT REFORM SCHEME

Attention is called to the two important Imperial decrees which we publish in this issue, dealing with local government and the reform of the judicial system. As regards the former, the new regulations drawn up by the Commission for Constitutional Reforms are approved by the Throne, the principle adopted being that all local government is to be co-ordinated on a definite plan under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior. The Commission for Constitutional Reforms has also submitted provisional regulations for the management of primary and local courts of justice, division of judicial areas and constitution of courts, under the superintendence of the Ministry of Justice. These rules, which have been adapted from the usage of foreign countries are also approved by the Throne. It is important to notice that these decrees were issued on the eve of the closing of Government Offices for the Chinese New Year holidays; and that the reforms to be adopted are part of the second year's instalment of the comprehensive nine years' scheme of reform, leading up to constitutional government, contained in the decree of September 1, 1906 and confirmed and amplified by the subsequent decrees of February 18, 1907, and August 27, 1908.

#### THE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

Holiday-makers were favoured with exceptionally fine weather and the large number of Shanghai people who went up country by train and house-boat spent a most enjoyable time. The traffic on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway was exceptionally heavy, most notably on Tuesday and Wednesday, the mid-day passenger train on the latter being the longest that has left the Company's Shanghai station. It consisted of fourteen coaches and all the accommodation was taken up.

In Shanghai there were the usual sporting events, which attracted large numbers of spectators. The tramways were crowded and the Chinese costumes that were to be seen in Foochow and Nanking Roads were well worth a journey down those thoroughfares.

A rather large number of small fires occurred during the holidays, but the Brigade was summoned on only two occasions. The police were busy dealing with those who persisted in street gambling, but in many shops Chinese were to be seen tempting fortune with dice, dominoes and the like.

Perhaps more golf was played in Shanghai during the past week than ever before, the links at the Recreation Ground as well as at Hongkew Park being crowded each day. The Skating Rink was also a great attraction.

#### A HIGHWAY ROBBER SENTENCED.

Tsang Ah-man, unemployed, was charged at the Mixed Court on Wednesday, with having snatched two gold hairpins, and one pair of gold ear-rings set with diamonds, valued at \$90 from a native woman, on the 10th ultimo in Dong Ka-loong.

Detective Thygeson stated that the accused was taken into custody on information supplied by the defendant. The defendant was set upon off Chékiang Road, near the Bridge. She was knocked down and her jewellery was stolen.

Complainant said that at about nine o'clock on January 29 she was set upon by several loafers. One of them, caught her by the hand while another took her by the shoulders. They stole her gold hairpins and threatened her with a knife. She called for help, and later on reported the matter to the Police.

The accused were further charged with having stolen silk clothing and a watch chain from an employee of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and with other armed robberies.

A witness said that he was walking home from his work, when he was set upon by the accused and others. They threatened him with knives and assaulted him. There were three in all.

Another witness said that he saw the accused steal a gold pin from a child on the same date. The accused was in the company of several others.

The accused was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, to be followed by expulsion.

#### ELECTION NEWS.

Writing on January 19 our London Correspondent gave the following changes to date in the personnel of the new House of Commons:—

Several prominent members of the last Parliament have already been rejected, and there will be many more before the polls are closed. Three ministers have so far suffered defeat: Sir Henry Norman, recently appointed to the new office of Assistant Postmaster-General, Sir R. K. Causton, who was Paymaster-General without salary, Colonel Seely, Under Secretary for the Colonies. Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Bowles, the two Unionist Free-traders who were offered a refuge at Blackburn have failed to get in, and by a curious coincidence the brother of one and the father of the other, who were both excluded from the last Parliament have been returned, Mr. "Tommy" Bowles having got in as an Independent Liberal Free-trader for King's Lynn, while Lord Hugh

Cecil was, in spite of the protests of Tariff Reformers, presented with an unopposed seat from Oxford University. Two noted Tariff Reformers have met with rather surprising reverses in the persons of Mr. Pike Pease and Sir George Doughty—a fine, florid platform orator who was in great request in election campaigns, and whose seat Great Grimsby was regarded as perfectly safe. Mr. Harold Cox's rejection by Preston removes a very interesting personality from the House of Commons, which unfortunately, has no room for an able man who is too independent to attach himself to either party and Mr. Carlyon Bellairs accompanies him into retirement.

#### THE DOOR OF HOPE.

"Treasures of Darkness," the ninth annual report of the Door of Hope, in Shanghai is a record of arduous labours of the devoted ladies who are engaged in the work of rescuing Chinese girls from a life of degradation and misery. During the past year 213 women and children were received in the Home on Foochow Road. Of these 103 have entered the First Year and Children's Homes. Several of these girls were sent from the yaméns at Chefoo and Hangchow. It is to be regretted that this Receiving Home is no longer supported by a Committee of Chinese residents, as was formerly the case. The two First Year Homes which all new girls enter who are beyond the age for the Children's Home were full throughout the year, and contain at present seventy-nine inmates. The year closed with thirty-four girls in the Industrial Home. In this Home only those girls are received who have passed through the First Year Homes and who wish to take the opportunity offered them of earning their living until some other door is opened for the future. The Children's Home is at Chiangan about ten minutes by train from Shanghai. There are now 107 children living there. To carry on all the work of these Homes there are six foreign ladies. During the year money was received for the building of a Sanatorium on land adjoining the Children's Home. The Treasurer's report shows that the many claims of the work have been met, but there is pressing need that funds should be provided for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings for the First Year and Industrial Homes. The rented houses on Chékiang Road, which have been used for this purpose during the last two years, are expensive and quite inadequate to meet the ever-increasing needs of the work.

#### THE SUNDAY CONCERT.

After the very introspective style of Tchaikowsky, it was in accordance with the traditions of the best orchestras to return, to the pure, simple melodies of Haydn and Mozart. Such music is only light in appearance; it becomes difficult on examination in exactly the same way that the piano music of the same composers is so difficult, because to borrow a simile from the piano, there is a conspicuous absence of pedal effects, and, everything



depends on the variety of the player's touch. On the whole the orchestra emerged very fairly from the ordeal. The Mozart Minuet began a little too heavily, but improved from the trio onwards and Haydn's "Surprise" was, taking it altogether, very pleasantly played. The Musette for two clarionets and two bassoons by Sibelius was a charming invention, well rendered; and the duet for oboe and clarinet (Messrs Plamenik and Schrader) might be taken as a standard example of the way in which duets should be played. The music itself though graceful and catchy is not particularly remarkable; but the performance was quite beyond reproach. It is worth suggesting that items of this nature might be more frequently introduced even in programmes of an admittedly serious nature. For the rest the programme was of a very light character indeed. The fact of the matter is that sickness has made serious inroads on the strength of the orchestra and something of a "day off" was necessary. In reckoning up the debt of gratitude due to Herr Beck for the general excellence and interest of the Sunday concerts, one must not omit to take count of the courage and skill with which again and again he has suddenly had to face an arduous and carefully rehearsed programme with an orchestra four or five instruments short.

#### A BUDDHIST CONVERT.

It is understood (says the "Ceylon Times") that Mr. C. S. Medhurst, who has been sent out to Ceylon by Mrs. Angie Besant, the Theosophist leader, as her representative in the Island, to watch the interests of the educational movement among the Buddhists of Ceylon, which was set on foot by the late Col. Olcott, about twenty-eight years ago, and to help the Buddhists in general in their advancement by means of the Buddhist Theosophical Society, will soon identify himself with the faith of Buddhists. To become a Buddhist or to identify oneself with the Buddhists, is practically to accept a belief in the *pincha sila* or the five precepts laid down by the founder of Buddhism - *Gautama Buddha*. These five precepts are obligatory for Buddhists and Mr. Medhurst will, therefore, subscribe to the following:—(1) Not to take away life; (2) Not to take what does not belong to him; (3) Not to have any unlawful sexual desires; (4) Not to speak anything that is not true; (5) Not to take intoxicants. Apart from the above he will subscribe to a belief in (1) the Buddha; (2) his teachings; (3) and in his order. Being a member of the Theosophical Society, Mr. Medhurst has been a student of comparative religions and as such he has liberal ideas about religion, and he will identify himself with the Buddhists with a view to help them in their work, as Col. Olcott did.

Mr. Medhurst is said to have begun his career as a Baptist missionary in China, confining much of his attention to educational work among the Celestials. Here he studied Confucianism and Buddhism. Theosophy came in his way and he became an ardent student of it.

#### WORRIED BY HIS WIFE

When suffering with cruel back-pains, malaria, and other ailments into trying DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS. This F. M. S. mining engineer found complete cure after all else had failed.

Mr. Robert Darwood, a mining engineer at Kampar, Federated Malay States, has to thank his wife for her wisdom in persuading him to test the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, when he was at his wits' end for a cure for his tortured back some months ago.



"So bad was the condition of my health that I was on the point of resigning my position here and going back to sea again," said he. "I was

#### FULL OF MALARIA

and suffered much with swelling in my legs, caused by dampness in the mines. My digestive organs were out of order, I lost all desire for food, and suffered with terrible pains in the back. My hands and feet were always cold, and all the aches and pains and misery I suffered made me feel thoroughly

#### DEPRESSED AND WORN OUT.

"I tried medicines of all sorts," continued Mr. Darwood, "and also had qualified medical advice, but all that I took failed to set me right. Then my wife suggested my trying Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and at last succeeded in worrying me into doing so, with the result that these Pills have

#### COMPLETELY CURED ME

and I am now feeling as fit as any one could wish to be."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are valuable for both sexes, and for children as well as adults, because they are a blood-making, nerve and muscular tonic. They have cured all diseases arising from weak nerves and overstrain, or from residence in tropical climates, such as Liver Ailments, Malaria, the After Effects of Intermittent, and other Fevers, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Sciatica, Early Decay, Spinal Disease, Nervous Headache, and Heart Disease; also disorders arising from weakness and impoverished blood, such as Anæmia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Shortness of Breath, Hysteria, Female

Disorders, and Pale and Sallow Complexion. They are obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 84 Szechuen Road, who send 6 bottles for \$3, or 1 bottle for \$1.50, post free to any address.

#### CONSULAR COURTS.

At the Russian Consular Court on Tuesday morning, before Mr. C. Kleimenow, Consul-General, A. Schwartzberg, of No. 132 Broadway, was charged with having returned to Shanghai after having been deported therefrom by sentence of the Court on September 26, 1906, and also with living on the proceeds of immorality. The accused was ordered to leave Shanghai by the next German mail steamer proceeding South.

At the U. S. Consular Court, before Mr. F. W. Hadley, Vice-Consul (Acting judicially), Bilous Francisco and Bable Amor, coal-passers from the U. S. transport Warren, were charged with having been drunk and disorderly on Pearson Road at 10.10 p.m. on the 14th instant, and with having assaulted and wounded Chinese constable No. 922 and caused him to lose his hat, valued at \$2. The accused were sentenced to three days' imprisonment each and were also ordered to pay one dollar each as compensation for the loss of the constable's hat.

At the Japanese Consular Court, before Mr. G. Miho, Vice-Consul, the following charges were tried on Tuesday morning:—

K. Kotaka, of No. 22 Dent Road, was fined three yen for having allowed a dog, his property, to be at large without a muzzle on the Broadway, at 3.50 p.m. on January 16.

K. Takeda, the proprietor of a cinematograph hall in Foochow Road, was charged with having cut and wounded a Chinese complainant by stabbing him with a knife in a tea-shop on Yunnan Road at 5.45 p.m. on the 10th instant. The hearing was adjourned until 10 a.m. to-day in order that the complainant might attend to give evidence.

A civilian charged with having been drunk and created a disturbance at No. 31 Yalu Road at 11.15 p.m. on the 10th instant, and with having done wilful damage to property to the extent of \$2 at the same time and place, was fined two yen and ordered to pay two yen as compensation to the complainant.

F. Shinyue, of No. 10 Miller Road, was charged with having committed a nuisance in Market Street on the 13th instant and with having threatened to assault a Chinese complainant with an iron bar. The accused was severely cautioned and discharged.



## LAW REPORTS.

## H. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, Feb. 15.

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ Judge.

J. E. HALL v. C. N. EDGE.

This was a claim for (1) the specific performance of a verbal contract made between plaintiff and the defendant on April 27, 1909 for the supply of certain rolling stock in respect of which the plaintiff paid to the defendant the sum of Tls. 28,800 in part payment on the same date, or in the alternative damages. (2) Payment of the sums of Tls. 3,277.76 and \$527.10 agreed by the defendant to be paid to the plaintiff on completion of the said contract.

Mr. J. H. Teesdale appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. L. E. P. Jones for the defendant.

His Lordship ordered pleadings to be filed.

Before LINDSEY SMITH, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.

L'IMPRIMERIE FRANCAISE v.  
CAPTAIN W. KIRTON.

This was a claim for (1) the sum of \$1,350 for printing 50,000 Palace Hotel Guides to Shanghai from April 20 to October 30, 1909. (2) For the sum of \$628.86 for goods supplied and printing work done from July 5 to July 24, 1909.—Total amount claimed \$1,978.86.

Mr. H. Cucherousset appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. A. G. Mossop for the defendant.

Mr. Mossop said that there was an affidavit on the file made by the defendant on February 1, in which he said that he was leaving for England and America that afternoon and was only served with the writ at 2.30 p.m.

His Lordship—I expect that that was the very reason why it was served upon him.

Mr. Mossop said that defendant did not know that the writ was going to be served upon him before he was leaving.

His Lordship—He knew that there was a claim against him.

Mr. Mossop said that defendant did know that, but he tried to settle it. Counsel asked for an adjournment until the return of the defendant. Defendant had handed him a sum of money and he might be able to pay that sum of money into Court without any admission of liability.

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Mossop, said that defendant had made several offers without prejudice, but he now refused to make any payment without an order of the Court. Defendant said that substantial damage was sustained because this printing was not done properly—certain omissions of advertisements and misprints were made. Defendant was a newspaper editor.

Mr. Cucherousset said that he wrote to Captain Kirton at Mukden stating the nature of this claim against him.

When defendant returned to Shanghai counsel had an interview with him and defendant explained his objections to paying this claim. He said that there were misprints and that there was some difficulty about a leaflet. Some time later the plaintiffs wrote to Messrs Home & Douglas stating that they would accept \$200 less than their bill in order to settle the matter. Counsel did not know that defendant was going to leave until he received his card three or four days before the steamer sailed.

His Lordship—Defendant has no property here I suppose?

Mr. Cucherousset—I think he has his newspaper.

His Lordship—Which paper?

Mr. Cucherousset—The "National Review."

His Lordship—Is he the proprietor of the printing press?

Mr. Cucherousset—Oh no.

His Lordship—That, it seems to me, is really the only thing worth seizing.

Mr. Cucherousset said that he knew defendant had a debt owing to him by the Palace Hotel of \$1,200, exactly the amount for the leaflet.

In reply to the Court Mr. Mossop said that he could not pay the whole amount of the claim into Court. Defendant had handed him \$1,500 and said that he would not go further than that unless the Court ordered him to do so.

His Lordship said that he thought defendant must pay as he did not appear. He would adjourn the case for one week in order to give Mr. Mossop an opportunity of getting the full amount.

Mr. Mossop pointed out that defendant was on his way home.

His Lordship—Has he no friends here?

Mr. Cucherousset—Yes, Mr. Y. C. Tong his partner.

His Lordship said that the case would be adjourned for a week for Mr. Mossop to find the full amount of the claim and then if Mr. Mossop appeared in Court and said that he was prepared to pay the \$1,978 into Court his Lordship would adjourn the case until June, but otherwise the case must go on.

Shanghai, February 17.

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ, Judge.

SINO-BELGIAN BANK v. DALLAS HORSE REPOSITORY CO., LD.

Plaintiffs sought to have an account taken of what was due to them for principal, interest and costs on a Memorandum on deposit of title deeds, dated January 15, 1909, made between the plaintiffs and the defendants, and asked that the charge be enforced by enclosure or sale.

Mr. Teesdale appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Ellis for defendants.

Mr. Teesdale said that the plaintiffs asked for a foreclosure or sale of a certain property mortgaged under a Memorandum with the defendant Bank. Counsel asked only for sale; not for foreclosure. He understood from Mr. Ellis that he consented to that course being followed.

Mr. Ellis said that his instructions were to the effect that there was no defence to the claim made by the plaintiffs. The only request that he had to make was that the sale should not take place for a period of one month from that date.

Mr. Teesdale said that he would be quite satisfied if his Lordship made an order that the sale was not to take place before a month had elapsed. That would give the plaintiffs time to adver-

## THE CRUSADE AGAINST DYSENTERY.

WISE WORDS BY A PHYSICIAN.

Among the pernicious diseases incidental to life in the tropics dysentery takes an important place. The reasons for this are many and varied. It is, however, unnecessary to enumerate them here. The great fact which every resident in these countries, and therefore every possible sufferer, has to keep prominently in mind is how to avoid this dread complaint in the first place, and, in the next, how to take steps to cure it should he be unfortunate enough to contract it.

Speaking broadly, no tropical disease is more pestilential than dysentery, for it undermines the health, depresses the nervous system, reduces the tone and vigour of the whole body, diminishes the mental energy, and generally interferes with the individual's physical power of resistance against disease. The result is that, unlike what happens in most other diseases, one attack does not act as a preventive, but rather predisposes to another, thus rendering the weakened system liable to still further inroads, until the condition of the sufferer is deplorable indeed, for he may be attacked by many after-effects, like abscess of the liver, dropsy, scurvy, and nervous affections of various sorts.

Bad as all this is, the patient's case is rendered still worse by consideration of the fact that the general nutrition of the body is lowered by life in hot climates, that the digestive system is therefore depressed as well as the vitality, so that he not only starts heavily handicapped in favour of the disease, but also heavily handicapped against the conditions which make for recovery.

In these respects dysentery may be said to resemble typhoid fever on the one hand, and malaria on the other, and the danger of both is too well known to need more than passing notice. As typhoid is due to ulceration of the small intestine, so dysentery is due to a similar condition of the large or lower bowel, while malaria and dysentery are believed to often have a close relation, the former predisposing to attacks of the latter.

The treatment of dysentery, like that of typhoid, and, in great measure, that of malaria, is admittedly one of diet. Milk, the blandest of foods, was, until a comparatively short time ago, the sheet-



anchor of the physician. In the very acute stages of the disease many doctors are, however, opposed to its use, and many patients are not able to digest it, so that they grow steadily worse.

Happily, science has discovered a food-tonic which, as one physician has written, "possesses virtues of a very high order," and is practically a specific in the modern treatment of dysentery. This is Sanatogen. Its composition is well known, for it has been widely stated to consist of 95% of pure casein of milk, the substance to which that food owes its nutritive value, in chemical combination—not merely mixed—with 5% of Glycero-Phosphate of Sodium, the chief vital constituent of the nervous system. These two substances, in the combination in which they exist in Sanatogen, are so digestible that the preparation puts no strain on the most enfeebled digestive organs. All of it is absorbed or assimilated by the body, so that there is no residue to irritate the ulcers which are formed in the course of the disease and prohibit the giving of solid food.

Sanatogen is, therefore, universally prescribed even in the acutest stages of the severest cases, for it prevents deterioration in nutrition, and maintains the patient's power of resistance at a high level, thereby giving him a better chance of recovering quickly and without complications. More than that, cases which get worse under ordinary conditions rapidly improve when Sanatogen is added to the diet. One of the supreme values of Sanatogen is that it is not limited to restoring the health during or after dysentery. It is *actually* a preventive of the disease by strengthening the system so that it can withstand exposure to the infection.

Sanatogen can be obtained from all chemists. To meet the special needs of dwellers in the tropics, a booklet "How to keep well in Tropical Climates" has been written by a physician who has practised for many years in the country, and it will be sent free to all who write for it mentioning the "North China Daily News" to Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Shanghai, who are also able to supply Sanatogen.

tise the sale and make the necessary arrangements. Of course, costs would be taxed out of the proceeds of the sale.

His Lordship—I suppose so.

Mr. Ellis—I am afraid that I cannot resist that.

Judgement was given for the amount claimed; the sale not to take place before March 18, and half of the hearing fee to be returned.

Before LINDSEY SMITH, Esq.,  
Acting Assistant Judge.

A. D. SASSOON v. A. G. HICKSON.

This was a claim for payment of a promissory note dated October 27, 1909, drawn in favour of the plaintiff for Tls. 350, due on December 30, 1909, with interest thereon at 5 per cent from such date.

Mr. Teesdale appeared for the plaintiff; defendant was not represented.

Defendant admitted the debt.

His Lordship after examining a document handed to him by Mr. Teesdale said that he did not think that plaintiff was entitled to interest.

Mr. Teesdale said that his client would waive the matter, as the amount was only a small one; although he added, he thought that he was entitled to the amount.

His Lordship—If nothing is written in the note I do not think he is entitled to it.

Judgement for Tls. 350 with Tls. 25 costs, was entered.

## H. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, Feb. 10.

BEFORE G. W. KING, Esq., POLICE  
MAGISTRATE.

REX (MRS. WELLS AND S. M. P.) v.  
JOHN WELLS.

John Wells, unemployed, was charged with being drunk and disorderly on Seward Road at 4.15 p.m. on the 9th instant, further with assaulting Mrs. Wells and also with assaulting Sgt. Hamilton and Sikh P. C. 452 whilst in the execution of their duty at the same time and place.

Inspector Bourke appeared for the police.

Sgt. Hamilton stated that he was on duty in Seward Road at the time stated when he was informed that there was trouble in an alleyway near. He went to defendant's house and Mrs. Wells complained that she had been assaulted. Witness left the house, but accused followed him and taking hold of the Sikh constable assaulted him. Witness went to the Sikh's assistance and defendant then kicked him also.

Gunga Singh, I. P. C. 452, gave similar evidence, and Sgt. Dee testified to defendant's condition when taken to the station. The latter witness handed in a medical report on the condition of Mrs. Wells, made by a doctor at St. Luke's hospital. This report stated that Mrs. Wells had sustained severe contusions of both arms, one leg, chest and under the right eye and that she had abrasions of both lips.

Mrs. Wells deposed that on Wednesday afternoon she saw her husband near the tramway and they went home together. When they got inside the house defendant began to fight with witness and she was unable to get away. Witness sustained all her injuries that afternoon.

His Worship found that defendant had been guilty of an assault on his wife and on the police. He sentenced him to imprisonment for seven days, with hard labour.

Shanghai, Feb. 14.

BEFORE G. W. KING, Esq.,  
Magistrate.

REX (S. M. P.) v. F. H. BALDRY.

Frank Harold Baldry, described as being unemployed, and with no fixed abode, was charged with being of unsound mind, and having wandered abroad without visible means of subsistence at 10.45 p.m., on February 12.

His Worship ordered that Baldry be placed under observation in the mental ward of the Nursing Home, for two days.

BEFORE G. W. KING, Esq.,  
Police Magistrate.

S. M. P. v. KENNEDY.

James Kennedy was charged with being drunk and incapable in Kiangse Road at 5.15 p.m. on the 10th instant.

Defendant said that he was not guilty and that he wished to call two witnesses who saw him at 5 o'clock.

Inspector Matheson conducted the case for the police.

Chinese P. C. No. 573 stated that he was on duty at the corner of Kiangse and Canton Roads at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday when some Chinese told him that there was a foreigner lying on the footpath in Kiangse Road. Witness went to the spot indicated and there saw the defendant lying down on the road. Witness lifted him up and with the aid of a ricksha coolie put him in a ricksha and took him to the Central Police Station. At the station defendant had to lean against the rails in the charge room so as to keep himself from falling.

In reply to questions by defendant witness said that defendant was drunk—he smelt of liquor. Witness did not see a cut over defendant's left eye when he picked him up.

Defendant repeated that he wished to call two witnesses who saw him at 5 o'clock. He had been suffering from a broken leg for six months and on Tuesday he went out without a stick and was getting out of a ricksha when he stumbled, fell and struck his head on the path and was stunned.

Sgt. Dunne deposed that he was on duty in the charge room of the Central Police Station when defendant was taken in a ricksha by the previous witness. Defendant was lying in the ricksha and was helplessly drunk. Witness could not get a word out of defendant and when he was taken into the charge room to be searched he had to be supported against the dock rails to prevent him from falling to the floor. Witness visited Kennedy every half-hour until midnight and he was not then sober.

Defendant—Didn't I ask you about six o'clock to send for a doctor?

Witness—No, you did not say a word to me all the time I was on duty.

Defendant—You left an insensible man lying in a cell all that time?

Witness—I covered you with blankets and visited you every half-hour.

Defendant—I did not have a blanket until 4 o'clock this morning.

Witness—You were wrapped up in blankets by myself.

Defendant—My cap was taken from me.

Mrs. Kennedy—He always wears his cap to prevent him catching cold. It should not have been taken from him.

Witness said that defendant had a small cut over the eye when he was taken to the station.

Mrs. Kennedy—I dare say they knocked you senseless in the station;



that is what they do when they get you there.

Deferant—Did you throw me into the cell?

Witness: I led him down into the cell and put a blanket under his head. I tried to rouse him several times to see if he wanted any food or hot drink or anything like that.

Kennedy told his Worship that he had not tasted liquor for six months.

His Worship said that his impression was that Kennedy had been before him more recently than that. On looking at the record he said that Kennedy was right.

Defendant—You remember I had a broken leg and you fined me \$ 0 then?

His Worship—Not for having a broken leg, but for being drunk and incapable.

Defendant said that that was correct. He went out on Tuesday and fell when getting out of a ricksha and was stunned. He went out on business and as it did not look business-like to go about with a stick he tried to manage without one. Defendant then began to discuss the evidence of the Chinese policeman.

His Worship—He says that you were drunk.

Defendant—It comes to this that because a man smells of liquor he is drunk; then half of the people in Shanghai are drunk.

The defendant was remanded in custody until 2 p.m. so that his witnesses might be obtained.

In the afternoon defendant called William Cassidy, who stated that he saw Kennedy at 4.45 p.m. on Tuesday and he did not then see any signs of Kennedy's having been drinking.

Robert Inglis said that he saw Kennedy at 4.50 p.m. on the same date and he was then sober.

Kennedy asked how he could have been drunk, as the police had stated, at 5.15 p.m. He thought that it was a case of calling a dog by a bad name. He had been promised two passages to England if his conduct warranted it and he had been very careful.

P. C. King was then called and he said that he assisted Sgt. Dunne to get Kennedy out of the ricksha to the charge room and from the charge room to the cells. Kennedy was quite drunk and was unable to speak.

His Worship said that he considered this charge had been proved, but he did not comment on the evidence given by the defendant's witnesses; he thought that there might be some doubt as to the time they saw defendant. This was the second offence within the year and he would be fined \$10 or fourteen days' hard labour. His Worship was bound to give the option of a fine in this case, but if Kennedy was brought before him again within a short time he would consider whether he would not adopt the provision of this Article 83 of the Ordinance in Council of 1904 and have defendant deported.

Defendant was given until 10 o'clock next day to find the money, but the Magistrate warned him that if he became drunk and disorderly he would not give him the option of a fine.

## FIRES.

### AND THEIR SEQUELS.

Tsang Pan-zung, a shopkeeper, was charged at the Mixed Court on Wednesday morning with, through criminal negligence, having caused a fire in shop Nos. 156-7 North Tibet Road at 7.10 p.m. on February 7, thereby causing the death of three women.

Inspector McDowell said that the accused caused the fire by burning joss papers; and three women were burnt to death as a result of the outbreak. When the fire began the women were upstairs, and had no possible chance of making their escape, and thus perished in the flames. Witness then explained that the accused was burning the joss papers in his shop underneath some candles and fire crackers that were suspended from the ceiling of the shop. The accused showed gross carelessness by his action. The husband of one of the women who had lost her life in the fire, had received \$200 compensation from the owner of the shop that had been destroyed. Accused admitted causing the fire.

A witness who had occupied the upper portion of the house next to that in which the fire started, told the Court that his house had been burnt down, and that he had lost all his property. Witness knew the three women who were burnt to death, but he did not know anything about the husband having been compensated for the loss of his wife.

Accused said that there were four partners in the shop, and that his share was valued at Tls. 1,200. Accused applied the names of his partners, and said that two of them were brothers. Accused stated that he was celebrating the new year, and described how the fire spread to the articles suspended from the ceiling of the shop. While he was trying to extinguish the blaze, two loafers came into his shop and stole some articles. He rushed after them, and when he returned the interior of the shop was burning fiercely. A woman living in an adjoining house jumped from an upper window, and had sustained serious injuries. She was still in the hospital.

Detective-Sergeant Thygeson said that he had made inquiries in connexion with the fire. The accused admitted that he had been burning joss papers, and that the flames had caught the candles, etc., but no mention had previously been made of the theft by the loafers. At the station the accused said that he had no time to attempt to extinguish the blaze, and ran out into the street.

Inspector Chivers gave corroborative evidence, and one witness who had lost his wife in the fire said that he had received \$200 as compensation for the loss he had sustained.

Inspector McDowell pressed for imprisonment. He said that it was a very serious matter, for three people had lost their lives through the carelessness of the accused.

Accused was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and was ordered to pay \$250 compensation to the relatives of

the deceased woman; \$50 to the son-in-law of the injured woman, and \$100 to the Court for disbursement among others affected by the fire.

Yung Loh-hai, was charged with having caused a fire in dwelling house No. 66, Sinza Road, at about 8.25 p.m., on February 11, by upsetting a kerosene lamp, whereby five houses were destroyed and two damaged.

Mr. Kirk, who appeared for the prosecution, said that the accused and his wife lived in an upstairs room of the house in which the fire broke out. The pair frequently quarrelled, and on the night of the fire, the accused either threw a lamp at his wife, or upset it while quarrelling with her. When the accused saw that he had set the house on fire, he immediately left the premises, and failed to notify the police of the fire.

The wife of the accused who had been severely hurt, denied that she and her husband were quarrelling when the fire broke out.

The accused was sentenced to three weeks imprisonment.

Zung Ah-pau was charged with having entered the premises of No. 69, Elgin Road, during the progress of a fire with intent to commit a felony, on the 13th instant. He was sentenced to three days imprisonment, to date from the day of his arrest.

## THE MIXED COURT DEADLOCK.

It will no doubt be remembered that a deadlock occurred at the Mixed Court a few weeks ago, because Mr. Hadley, (American Assessor) considered that one, Li Long-sz, a land broker, was being unjustly detained by the local authorities. As a protest against such treatment, Mr. Hadley left the Bench, and refused to sit that day. Naturally, the work of the Court was dislocated to a certain extent, and negotiations were entered into concerning the trouble that had arisen. Subsequently, at the instance of H. E., the Viceroy of Nanking, a warrant was issued against Li Long-sz, charging him with having fraudulently obtained possession of a piece of public land. The Chinese holidays, however, intervened, and nothing further was done at the time. The accused was refused bail, and was lodged in the cells at West Hongkew Police Station pending further developments.

Yesterday morning the matter was again before the Court. The charge-sheet was placed before Mr. Hadley, who, immediately on reading it, retired to the Magistrates' Chambers. Shortly afterwards Mr. Wong (Assistant Magistrate) spoke to Mr. Pao (the Magistrate who had been sitting with Mr. Hadley) and he joined Mr. Hadley and Mr. Wong. Mr. W. Fleming, who appeared for the accused, also joined the trio in the Magistrates' Chambers. What took place there could not be ascertained, beyond the fact that Mr. Fleming had applied for bail. No definite answer was given to his application, and he was told that he would



SUPPLEMENT TO THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

J. P. BISSET & CO'S SHARE REPORT

For Week ending February 18, 1910.

Our to-day's report covers only two days' business, the China New Year holidays interfered with share transactions.

All *Rubber* shares opened strong at advanced rates. *Katumpongs* closed at Tls. 335, and opened at Tls. 355 for March and are to-day on demand at Tls. 360 for cash. *Tebongs* have risen from Tls. 21 to Tls. 22.50 for March, with buyers at this rate. *Senawangs* remained unaltered at Tls. 480 at opening, but at close have buyers at Tls. 525 for March. *Dominions* have improved and are very strong at Tls. 23 to Tls. 24 cash and at corresponding rates for March. *Kroewecks* have improved from Tls. 24 to Tls. 27.50. *Chempedaks* have strengthened from Tls. 17 for cash to Tls. 18.50 for cash and Tls. 19 for March. *Almas*, which were quoted last week at Tls. 17 for cash and Tls. 17½ for March, are to-day wanted at Tls. 18 and Tls. 18½ respectively. *Javas*. The closing quotations were Tls. 16½ for cash and Tls. 17½ for March; they are to-day wanted at Tls. 18½ and Tls. 19 for March. *Pengkalans* have maintained their last rate of Tls. 35 for March and more shares can be placed at this rate. *Ayer Tuwaks*, unchanged but stronger at Tls. 10. *Talangs* have risen Tl. 1 and have buyers at Tls. 13 for cash. *Semambus* are also stronger at Tls. 12½ for cash. *Sumatras* have weakened, and are on offer at Tls. 155 for cash and Tls. 156 for March. *Langkats*, closing at Tls. 1,035 for March, opened with sales at Tls. 1,050 and Tls. 1,055 for March and gradually declined to Tls. 1,037½ and Tls. 1,030; after sales at Tls. 1,035, they are now in demand at Tls. 1,040.

The T.T. rate on London to-day is 2/4½.

DIVIDENDS.—*The Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.* will declare a dividend of 7½ per cent for 1909. *The Maatschappij etc. in Langkat, Ltd.* have declared the first quarter's dividend of Tls. 12½, payable on the 15th proximo.

BANKS.—We have no business to report.

INSURANCE.—No transactions under this heading.

SHIPPING.—No business.

SUGARS.—No business.

MINING.—No business to report.

DOCKS & WHARVES.—Shares changed hands at Tls. 124 cash and Tls. 126 for March.

LANDS.—Only one transaction took place at Tls. 112 for cash.

PLANTATIONS.—*Tebongs* were done at Tls. 22, 22½ and 23 March and Tls. 21½ and 22 for cash. *Katumpongs* changed hands at Tls. 355 for March. *Kroewecks* were done at Tls. 27 and 27½ for March and Tls. 26½, 27 for March. *Chempadaks* at Tls. 18 and 18½ for cash. *Almas* at Tls. 17½ cash and Tls. 18, 18½ for March. *Talangs* shares were done at Tls. 13 for cash. *Sumatras* at Tls. 160 and 157½ for March. *Javas* at Tls. 18 for cash and *Pengkalans* at Tls. 35 for March.

COTTONS.—*Soy Chees* were done at Tls. 380 for cash and Tls. 385 for March, while *Ewoos* were done at Tls. 131 for March.

INDUSTRIALS.—*Langkats* changed hands at Tls. 1,055, 1,040 and 1,035 March.

HOTELS.—*Astors* at Tls. 18½ for cash.

DEBENTURES.—*Shanghai Land* 6 per cent were done at Tls. 103 for cash.

| STOCK                               | Closing Quotation. | Forward March. | No of Shares. | Value. | Paid-up. | Reserve.                     | Last Dividend, etc.                  | Due.    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|--------|----------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>BANKS.</b>                       |                    |                |               |        |          |                              |                                      |         |
| H'kong & Shanghai Bank Cor. ....    | \$1025 sellers     | .....          | 120,000       | \$125  | \$125    | { £1,500,000<br>\$14,500,000 | Int. div. of £2 for 1909             | 21-8-09 |
| National Bank of China (Ltd.) ..... | \$70 buyers        | .....          | 99,925        | \$7    | \$6      | { \$250,000<br>\$300,000     |                                      |         |
| Russo-Chinese Bank .....            | .....              | .....          | 80,000        | R187½  | R187½    | .....                        |                                      |         |
| S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd. ....         | \$400 buyers       | .....          | 123           | \$15   | \$15     | \$1.20 for 1908              | \$2.00 on Ordinary shares for 1909   | 1-6-09  |
| Weeks & Co., Ltd. ....              | \$26½ sellers      | .....          | 10,000        | \$50   | \$50     | .....                        | Dividend 4% for the year to 31-3-9   | 5-3-9   |
|                                     |                    |                | 200,000       | \$20   | \$20     | \$30,058.62                  | \$40,000 Int. dividend 0.80 for 1909 | 29 6-9  |



Liaw,  
Dunning & Co.

# HOTELS.

Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.  
Hotel des Colonies, Ltd.

T4 sales

# MISCELLANEOUS.

Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.  
Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.  
Sh'ai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.  
Dallas Horse Repository Co., Ltd.

T52½ sales  
T55 buyers  
T67½ sellers  
T8 sales

5,400  
2,100  
20,000  
5,000

T50  
T50  
T50  
T50

3% for

| LOA S.       | Closing | Loan Amt. | Outstdg. | Nom.    | Int. | Payable. | LOANS      | Closing               | Loan Amt. | Outstdg. | Nom.      | Int.      | Payable. |   |
|--------------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|------|----------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---|
|              | 1892    | T92½      | T50,000  | T45,400 | T100 | 5½       | June-Dec.  |                       | T104      | T250,000 | T250,000  | T100      | 6½       |   |
|              | 1892    | 96        | 135,000  | 47,000  | 100  | 5½       | Do.        |                       | 1892      | 96       | 250,000   | 250,000   | 100      | 5 |
|              | 1892    | 105       | 105,000  | 60,000  | 100  | 6        | Do.        |                       | 1894      | 104      | 250,000   | 250,000   | 100      | 6 |
|              | 1896    | 92½       | 115,000  | 107,600 | 100  | 5        | Do.        | Shanghai Land         | 1896      | 92½      | 250,000   | 250,000   | 100      | 5 |
|              | 1896    | 92½       | 140,000  | 117,300 | 100  | 5        | Do.        | Invest. Co.,          | 1900      | 104      | 250,000   | 250,000   | 100      | 6 |
|              | 1897    | 92½       | 268,800  | 253,400 | 100  | 5        | Do.        | Debentures            | 1901      | 104      | 250,000   | 250,000   | 100      | 6 |
|              | 1898    | 105       | 300,000  | 60,000  | 100  | 6        | Do.        |                       | 1901      | 95       | 100,000   | 100,000   | 100      | 5 |
|              | 1900    | 96        | 33,800   | 31,700  | 100  | 5½       | Do.        |                       | 1902      | 104      | 400,000   | 400,000   | 100      | 6 |
|              | 1901    | 105       | 250,000  | 250,000 | 100  | 6        | Do.        |                       | 1905      | 104      | 250,000   | 250,000   | 100      | 6 |
|              | 1902    | 105       | 150,000  | 150,000 | 100  | 6        | Do.        |                       | 1909      | 104      | 750,000   | 750,000   | 100      | 6 |
|              | 1905    | 105       | 490,500  | 490,500 | 100  | 6        | Do.        | Shanghai              |           |          |           |           |          |   |
|              | 1904    | 105       | 214,500  | 214,500 | 100  | 6        | Do.        | Waterworks            | 1909      | 104      | 815,900   | 815,900   | 100      | 6 |
|              | 1905    | 105       | 230,000  | 235,900 | 100  | 6        | Do.        | Co.,                  |           |          |           |           |          |   |
|              | 1907    | 105       | 250,000  | 250,000 | 100  | 6        | Do.        | Debentures            |           |          |           |           |          |   |
|              | 1908    | 105       | 650,000  | 471,200 | 100  | 6        | June-Dec.  |                       |           |          |           |           |          |   |
| Chinese Imp. | 1896    | 105       | 767,200  | 354,000 | 250  | 7        | Mar.-Sept. | Perak Deb.            | 1902      | 101      | 187,300   | 187,300   | 100      | 7 |
| Govt. Loan E |         |           |          |         |      |          |            | Wharf Deb.            | 1909      | 102½     | 1,000,000 | 1,139,000 | 100      | 6 |
| Shanghai Gas | 1909    | 104       | 800,000  | 800,000 | 100  | 6        | June-Dec.  | Astor House Deb.      | 104       |          | 500,000   | 500,000   | 100      | 7 |
| Co.,         |         |           |          |         |      |          |            | Shai Mutual Telephone |           |          |           |           |          |   |
| Debentures   |         |           |          |         |      |          |            | Co. Debentures        | 101½      |          |           |           | 100      | 6 |
|              |         |           |          |         |      |          |            |                       |           |          |           |           | S.-Mtn   |   |

For all Dollar shares the exchange is fixed at 73



be communicated with during the day. Mr. Hadley and Mr. Pao then returned to the Bench, and the business of the Court proceeded, but no announcement was made concerning the case of Li Long-sz. Mr. Hadley intimated to Inspector Johnson that he would call at the Court in the afternoon, and arrange the bail, for it had been decided to grant the accused bail. As there had been so much trouble in connexion with the matter it was thought that possibly the Chinese authorities would raise some quibble concerning the nature of the security given, and it was accordingly resolved to make the bail a cash one. The amount was not then stated.

During the afternoon, however, Mr. Hadley requested that the charge-sheet be sent to his office at the American Consulate. On receiving the sheet he endorsed it:—"On payment of Tls. 2,300 in civil judgement against him, release on Tls. 500 cash bail." Mr. Fleming was immediately apprised of the new development, and cheerfully replied that the amount would be forthcoming this morning.

## PASSENGERS.

### OUTWARD.

Per str. MISHIMA MARU, Feb. 11.—For Hongkong—Mr. A. Finkelstein, and Rev. H. W. Provencher. For Colombo—Rev. Mrs., and Miss Mattox, and Master Garrit. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Darling. For London—Mr. C. J. L. Stewart.

Per str. LIFONG, Feb. 11.—For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson. Capt. Heugh, and Rev. Father I. Lauwaert.

Per str. KINLING, Feb. 10.—For Hankow—Dr. and Mrs. Gousland. Mrs. Blaikie, Messrs. Kempfer, Sneed, and Ford.

Per str. LINAN, Feb. 10.—For Hongkong—Lieut. and Mrs. Macdonald, Misses (2) and Master Macdonald, Messrs. Westendorff, Martins, and Chou.

Per str. PEKIN, Feb. 9.—For Ningpo—Mrs. Noel, Messrs. D. R. McEuen, Horden, Brett, and Willis.

Per str. KIANGKUAN, Feb. 14.—For Hankow—Mrs. Mackenzie, Neal, and Johnson, Mrs. and Miss Anne, Capt. Heugh, Rev. F. Diniz, and Mr. J. H. Johnson.

Per str. ASSAYE, Feb. 15.—For Hongkong—Mrs. W. G. Lay, Miss O. Keldire, Messrs. W. Robertson, W. M. Ray, and F. S. Cairns, Sisters May and Colomb. For Singapore—Mr. A. M. Forrest. For Colombo—Mr. H. Thomas. For Marseilles—Misses Kempson and Scott, Mr. Burt, and Master Babington. For London—Mr. E. O. Cumming.

Per str. ORIENTAL, Feb. 15.—For Kobe—Mr. H. B. Dempsey. For Moji—Mr. H. Hirose.

Per str. CHIKUZEN MARU, Feb. 15.—For Nagasaki—Messrs. Y. Ishii and K. Mitani. For Moji—Mr. T. Yoshida. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. J. Shirley, and Mr. S. Miyasaki. For Yokohama—Mr. H. Bland.

Per str. LOOKOWO, Feb. 15.—For Hankow—Mrs. C. Sparke, Mrs. Mary E. Newell, C. S. F. Cole, and A. W. Tucker, and Mr. E. B. K. Hunt.

Per str. PEKIN, Feb. 14.—For Ningpo—Messrs. Kemp, Turner, and Rayner.

Per str. LIMAO, Feb. 15.—For Ningpo—Mr. Pernot, and Rev. C. F. Viking.

Per str. KIANGYUNG, Feb. 18.—For Hankow—Mr. R. A. Shaw.

Per str. KAIFENG, Feb. 16.—For Chinwangtao—Mr. and Mrs. J. O. P. Bland. For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Poate, and Mr. H. de Lattre. For Peking—Capt. and Mrs. Stavers, Mr. S. E. Hutton, Dr. J. Lewis, and Rev. T. E. Lower.

Per str. TAKSANG, Feb. 17.—For Tsingtao—Messrs. W. F. Susemihl, G. R. Welch, and J. Rye.

Per str. TATUNG, Feb. 16.—For Nanking—Mr. Tinsley. For Hankow—Messrs. Munro, Barkus and Wan Kwong.

Per str. ANHUI, Feb. 17.—For Hongkong—Mrs. Nicolai, Messrs. Gray and Maxwell.

Per str. LIMAO, Feb. 17.—For Ningpo—Mrs. Tisdall.

### INWARD.

Per str. KORE MARU, Feb. 11.—From Tairen—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, and two children, Mrs. T. R. Jones, Miss Anastassieff, Messrs. H. W. Robertson, J. McBride, and B. Viccajee.

Per str. LIMAO, Feb. 11.—From Hankow—Mrs. Morisse and child. Messrs. Th. de Krzywoszewski and Jaquet.

Per str. CHINHUA, Feb. 13.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. J. Shirley. Messrs. Hamilton, Ivers, and H. de Lattre.

Per str. PEKIN, Feb. 13.—From Ningpo—Mr. and Miss Wadman, and Mr. Bell.

Per str. LOONGOWO, Feb. 10.—From Hankow—Messrs. R. H. Fox, Munroe, Fairburn, and Fisher.

Per str. CHIKUGO MARU, Feb. 12.—From Japan—Mr. and Mrs. F. McGarity, Messrs. J. Naylor, H. Masato, and G. W. Cooper.

Per str. ANHUI, Feb. 9.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Withington, Mrs. and Misses (2) Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Chang Po, Messrs. Horne, Jial, and Hagizietn.

Per str. TATUNG, Feb. 11.—From Hankow—Rev. and Mrs. Lund, Miss Runsten, Messrs. Jameson, Reib, Tronsdale, Liddell, Hake, and Wong Kwong.

Per str. YINGCHOW, Feb. 10.—From Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Platt, Misses Bardsley and Clarke.

Per str. MEIDAH, Feb. 4.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Starkes and child, and Mr. R. Brock.

Per str. ORIENTAL, Feb. 14.—From Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. R. G. H. Cole and child, Mrs. M. Garan, Miss Seymour, Messrs. E. H. Colleyshaw and G. G. Brown. From Kobe—Messrs. A. Davy, J. de Kersanson, H. Inouye, and Marthoud.

Per str. NIPPON MARU, Feb. 14.—From San Francisco, etc.—Mr. and

Mrs. D. A. Wilson, Mrs. J. W. Kelly, Mrs. M. Perry, Misses O. T. Woods and L. R. Kiug, Rev. A. R. Kpler, Messrs. W. E. Sauer, E. K. Howe, and W. S. Read, and Master Howe.

Per str. LUETZOW, Feb. 15.—From Southampton—Mrs. Watson and child, Miss Sadler, Dr. Lewis, Messrs. Gilbert Wood and H. Cunningham. From Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. Friedr. Nicolai, Misses Hertha Eggers and Telma Baron, Rev. T. E. Lower, Messrs. Paul Koenig and Fritz Sommer and family. From Port Said—Mr. Heinr. Becker. From Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Shelhamer, and Mr. J. H. Reif. From Singapore—Mr. Wm. D. Wrie. From Hongkong—Mrs. Katz, Rev. and Mrs. Amun-en, Mr. and Mrs. Beckereet, Minister, Mrs., and Miss Wattenberg, Misses Voilet Dogles, Mary Davies, and Roskin, Rev. F. H. Bondfield, Dr. C. Bieger, Messrs. H. J. Wallem, E. I. Groesser, Rich. Chester, H. Schumacher, H. Decker, H. D. B. Moore, G. Mager, Thomas Weir, R. A. Covil, P. H. Luise, Wallis, and A. Weingarten.

Per str. SAIKIO MARU, Feb. 15.—From Tairen—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Chatham, Mr. A. C. and Miss W. A. Chatham, Messrs. J. J. Tyer, C. V. Symms, and A. Hubbard.

Per str. ANPING, Feb. 15.—From Ningpo—Dr. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. and Master Douglass, Messrs. Milne, Willis, and H. E. Hobson, and Masters (2) Berther.

Per str. LIMAO, Feb. 15.—From Ningpo—Misses Dora Emens, Smedley, and Jackson, Messrs. A. E. Anderson, I. A. Donnelly, H. G. Jackson, Brett, Horder, D. R. McEwen, G. H. Brown, and E. C. Creasy.

Per str. KIANGHSIN, Feb. 15.—From Hankow—Miss Black, Dr. I. H. Sowerby, and Y. E. Klemens.

Per str. PEKIN, Feb. 16.—From Ningpo—Mrs. Homan, Messrs. Turner, Marshall, Rayner, Raynard, and Kemp.

Per str. CHIKUZEN MARU, Feb. 16.—From Japan—Messrs. H. Schiess, R. V. Mullen, E. L. Hunter, C. M. Bain, C. Hada, K. Kamei, K. Oao, K. Isuzi, and M. Sugihara.

Per str. YOKO, Feb. 17.—From Yokohama—Mr. Kellner. From Kobe—Messrs. V. Dilisizian, Steven, J. Sherrer, H. E. Rigge, and D. Messulam.

Per str. LIMAO, Feb. 17.—From Ningpo—Messrs. Shoemaker and Pernot.

Per str. POYANG, Feb. 17.—From Hankow—Mrs. Sandbach, Messrs. Stewart and McEachran.

Per str. TUCKWO, Feb. 17.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Cai-sail, Mr. and Mrs. Milloiat, Miss Mary Still, Messrs. Hall, Geddes, L. Jacobs, G. K. Leach, E. Middleton, and Fau Varm.

## LADIES' DIRECTORY

FOR

SHANGHAI, 1910.

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## LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 17, 1910.

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| Demand .....                      | 2.41½           |
| Bank Drafts, 4 m/s .....          | 2.43            |
| Credite, 4 m/s .....              | 2.47            |
| Docy. Bills, 4 m/s .....          | 2.48            |
| do. 6 m/s .....                   | 2.50            |
| <b>ON NEW YORK—</b>               |                 |
| Demand .....                      | 57½             |
| Docy. Bills, 4 m/s .....          | 59½             |
| <b>ON PARIS—</b>                  |                 |
| Demand, Fcs. ....                 | 2.97            |
| Docy 4 m/s Fcs. ....              | 3.02½           |
| <b>ON CALCUTTA—</b>               |                 |
| Telegraphic Transfers .....       | 1.75½           |
| <b>ON BOMBAY—Transfers .....</b>  |                 |
| <b>ON HONGKONG—</b>               |                 |
| Bank, Demand .....                | 75½%            |
| <b>ON YOKOHAMA—</b>               |                 |
| Bank, Demand .....                | 86½             |
| <b>SOVEREIGNS—Bank's buying</b>   |                 |
| rate .....                        | Tls. 8.34       |
|                                   | \$11.37         |
| <b>MEXICAN DOLLARS .....</b>      |                 |
|                                   | Tls. 73.4       |
| <b>SHANGHAI GOLD BARS, 98</b>     |                 |
| touch .....                       | Sh. Tls. 413    |
| <b>BAR SILVER .....</b>           |                 |
|                                   | Tls. 111.15     |
| <b>COPPER CASH .....</b>          |                 |
|                                   | 1,840 per tael. |
| <b>NATIVE INTEREST .....</b>      |                 |
|                                   | — cand.         |
| <b>LAST LONDON QUOTATIONS.</b>    |                 |
| Bar Silver, 23½d                  |                 |
| Bank rate of discount 3%          |                 |

Market rate of discount, 3 ms. sight 2½%, 4 ms. sight 2½%, and 6 ms. sight 2½%.

Consols, £82.

Exchange on Shanghai, 60d/s. 2s. 3½d.

Exchange, Paris on London, Fr. 25.18

New York on London, T.T., \$4.86.65

### CUSTOM HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY.

|                    |      |
|--------------------|------|
| £1—Hk. Tls.        | 7.58 |
| Hk. Tl. 1—France   | 3.33 |
| " 1—Mark           | 2.70 |
| Gold \$ 1—Hk. Tls. | 1.56 |
| Hk. Tl. 1—Yen      | 1.29 |
| " 1—Rupees         | 1.98 |
| 1—Mex \$           | 1.50 |

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| SKIN AND BLOOD | and                |
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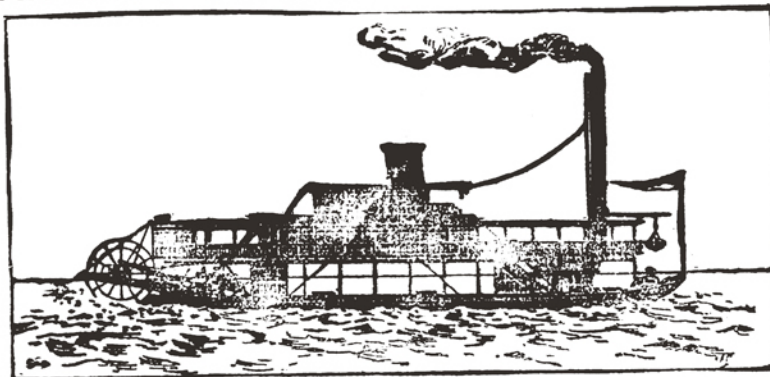
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29-10-10 405

November 6, 1909.



## SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

| Date.  | Name.         | Tons. | Captain.    | Flag. | From.          | Cargo.           | Consignees.       |
|--------|---------------|-------|-------------|-------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Feb 9  | Segovia       | 3161  | Sachs       | Ger   | Hamburg        | General          | H-America Line    |
| ... 9  | Yungshin      | 949   | Hopkins     | Chi   | Ningpo         | do               | Ningshao S N Co   |
| ... 10 | Apping        | 1159  | Klopper     | Chi   | Ningpo         | do               | C M S N Co        |
| ... 10 | Yingchow      | 1216  | Frazier     | Br    | Dalny          | do               | B & Swire         |
| ... 10 | Lita          | 1727  | Henry       | Fr    | Ningpo         | do               | R Ackermann & Co  |
| ... 10 | Anhui         | 1355  | Harris      | Br    | Hongkong       | do               | B & Swire         |
| ... 10 | S Kraetke     | 1208  | Abraham     | Ger   | Kiaochou       | do               | H-America Line    |
| ... 10 | Orel          | 1987  | Rosenfelt   | Rus   | Vladivostok    | Mails, etc       | Ch. E Railway Co  |
| ... 10 | Lyeemoon      | 1238  | Metzenhain  | Ger   | Kiaochou       | General          | H-America Line    |
| ... 10 | Loongwo       | 3222  | Christie    | Br    | Hankow         | do               | J M & Co Ltd      |
| ... 10 | Helios        | 880   | Kundsen     | Nor   | Japan          | Coal             | Furukawa M Co     |
| ... 10 | Choshun Maru  | 1303  | Suruga      | Jap   | Foochow        | General          | N Kisen Kaisha    |
| ... 10 | Store Nordisk | 588   | Petersen    | Dan   | Cruise         | do               | G N Tel Co        |
| ... 10 | Tafoo Maru    | 1758  | Nomura      | Jap   | Hankow         | do               | N Kisen Kaisha    |
| ... 10 | Nichibei Maru | 881   | Kakimi      | Jap   | Japan          | Coal             | Moller Brothers   |
| ... 10 | Trocas        | 2657  | Miles       | Br    | Japan          | General          | H-America Line    |
| ... 11 | Meefoo        | 2338  | McArthur    | Chi   | Hongkong       | do               | C M S N Co        |
| ... 11 | Limao         | 3530  | Seite       | Fr    | Hankow         | do               | R Ackermann & Co  |
| ... 11 | Tatung        | 1882  | Walker      | Br    | Hankow         | do               | B & Swire         |
| ... 11 | Nanyang Maru  | 2225  | Takehita    | Jap   | Hankow         | do               | N Yusen Kaisha    |
| ... 11 | Atarosan Maru | 1267  | Atarashi    | Jap   | Japan          | Coal             | M B Kaisha        |
| ... 11 | Hsiping       | 1167  | Budgen      | Br    | Chinwangtao    | Coal and General | C Eng & M'ing Co  |
| ... 11 | Kobe Maru     | 1673  | Seyeda      | Jap   | Dairen         | Mails, etc       | N Yusen Kaisha    |
| ... 11 | Bannockburn   | 3156  | Wiltitt     | Br    | Portland       | Lumber           | H Dunn & Co       |
| ... 11 | Villalobos    | 400   | Crenshaw    | Am    | Cruise         | do               | do                |
| ... 11 | Kiangfoo      | 1468  | Carlson     | Chi   | Hankow         | General          | C M S N Co        |
| ... 11 | Meidah        | 1151  | Mulleitner  | Ger   | Hankow         | do               | Melchers & Co     |
| ... 12 | Fooshing      | 4231  | Lishman     | Br    | Swatow         | do               | J M & Co Ltd      |
| ... 12 | Katona        | 2927  | Lee         | Br    | Hongkong       | do               | B & Swire         |
| ... 12 | Fitz Patrick  | 2838  | Hutchinson  | Br    | Tacoma v Japan | Original         | A Karberg & Co    |
| ... 12 | Chikugo Maru  | 1589  | Fegen       | Jap   | Nagasaki       | General          | N Yusen Kaisha    |
| ... 12 | Taintau       | 987   | Stehr       | Ger   | Kiaochou       | do               | H-America Line    |
| ... 12 | Changchow     | 1821  | Lewis       | Br    | do             | do               | B & Swire         |
| ... 12 | Hyson         | 4231  | Davies      | Br    | Japan          | do               | B & Swire         |
| ... 13 | Tatoutze      | 691   | Solminihar  | Fr    | Hankow         | do               | R Ackermann & Co  |
| ... 13 | Kwongsang     | 1428  | Baker       | Br    | H'kong & S'tow | do               | J M & Co Ltd      |
| ... 13 | Chinhua       | 1348  | Brown       | Br    | Hongkong       | do               | B & Swire         |
| ... 13 | Pekin         | 2274  | Stott       | Br    | Ningpo         | do               | B & Swire         |
| ... 13 | Hakuai Maru   | 1434  | Irisawa     | Jap   | Japan          | do               | N Yusen Kaisha    |
| ... 13 | Kintuck       | 2996  | Paddle      | Br    | Japan          | do               | B & Swire         |
| ... 13 | Oriental      | 3086  | Valentine   | Br    | Japan          | do               | P & O S N Co      |
| ... 13 | Bingo Maru    | 3837  | Christensen | Jap   | Hongkong       | do               | N Yusen Kaisha    |
| ... 13 | Nippon Maru   | 3437  | Filmer      | Jap   | San Francisco  | Mails, etc       | Toyo Kisen Kaisha |
| ... 13 | Futisan Maru  | 1257  | Koisumi     | Jap   | Japan          | Coal             | M B Kaisha        |
| ... 14 | Sikiang       | 1015  | Heifer      | Ger   | Kiaochou       | General          | H-America Line    |
| ... 14 | Niigata Maru  | 816   | Kishi       | Jap   | Japan          | do               | N Yusen Kaisha    |
| ... 14 | Sambia        | 3620  | Muller      | Ger   | Hamburg        | do               | H-America Line    |
| ... 14 | Enesey        | 1038  | Pavloff     | Rus   | Chinwangtao    | Coal             | Ch. E Railway Co  |
| ... 14 | Luetzow       | 5135  | Dewers      | Ger   | Hongkong, etc  | Mails, etc       | Melchers & Co     |
| ... 15 | Anping        | 1759  | Klopper     | Chi   | Ningpo         | General          | C M S N Co        |
| ... 15 | Limao         | 1728  | Seite       | Fr    | Ningpo         | do               | R Ackermann & Co  |
| ... 15 | Tuckeye       | 553   | Jones       | Chi   | Ningpo         | do               | Ch Com S N Co     |
| ... 15 | Helena        | 1392  | Gilmore     | Am    | Hankow         | do               | do                |
| ... 15 | Kiangshin     | 2101  | Lindstrom   | Chi   | Hankow         | do               | C M S N Co        |
| ... 15 | Saikio Maru   | 1645  | Abe         | Jap   | Dairen         | Mails, etc       | N Yusen Kaisha    |
| ... 15 | Indravelli    | 3152  | Craven      | Br    | do             | do               | S. Tomes & Co     |
| ... 16 | Pekin         | 2800  | Stott       | Br    | Ningpo         | General          | B & Swire         |
| ... 16 | Ningshao      | 1318  | Bell        | Chi   | Ningpo         | do               | Ningshao S N Co   |
| ... 16 | Nyanza        | 4185  | Bradshaw    | Br    | Japan          | do               | P & O S N Co      |
| ... 16 | Chikuzen Maru | 1599  | Wada        | Jap   | Japan          | do               | N Yusen Kaisha    |
| ... 16 | Hino Maru     | 1098  | Nishihara   | Jap   | Japan          | Coal             | M B Kaisha        |
| ... 16 | Mori Maru     | 1109  | Rivers      | Br    | London         | Coal and Acid    | Moller Brothers   |
| ... 16 | Ceylon        | 2637  | Yamamoto    | Jap   | Japan          | General          | P & O S N Co      |
| ... 16 | Manju Maru    | 1030  | Hopkins     | Chi   | Ningpo         | Coal             | M B Kaisha        |
| ... 17 | Yungshin      | 999   | Klopper     | Chi   | Ningpo         | General          | Ningshao S N Co   |
| ... 17 | Anping        | 1759  | Seite       | Fr    | Ningpo         | do               | C M S N Co        |
| ... 17 | Limao         | 1727  | Seite       | Fr    | Ningpo         | do               | R Ackermann & Co  |
| ... 17 | Stentor       | 438   | Baker       | Br    | Liverpool, etc | do               | B & Swire         |
| ... 17 | Namsang       | 2591  | Lake        | Br    | Calcutta       | do               | J M & Co Ltd      |
| ... 17 | Tydeus        | 4800  | Robinson    | Br    | Liverpool etc  | do               | B & Swire         |
| ... 17 | Volta         | 1866  | Bakanoff    | Rus   | Vladivostok    | Mails, etc       | Ch. E Railway Co  |
| ... 17 | Chiyoda Maru  | 1039  | Matsumoto   | Jap   | Japan          | Coal             | M B Kaisha        |
| ... 17 | Tehhsing      | 977   | Daily       | Br    | Hankow         | General          | Geddes & Co       |
| ... 17 | Ad. Tirpitz   | 1037  | Artelt      | Ger   | Tsingtao       | do               | H-America Line    |
| ... 17 | Tamsui        | 919   | Owen        | Br    | Swatow         | do               | B & Swire         |
| ... 17 | Tuckwo        | 2355  | Sandback    | Br    | Hankow         | do               | J M & Co Ltd      |
| ... 17 | Tachang Maru  | 1881  | Kusakari    | Jap   | Hankow         | do               | N Kisen Kaisha    |
| ... 17 | Poyang        | 1892  | Carnaghan   | Br    | Hankow         | do               | B & Swire         |
| ... 17 | Takeshima M   | 3001  | Kinoshita   | Jap   | Japan          | Coal             | M B Kaisha        |
| ... 17 | Cadmus        | 1070  | Heard       | Br    | Cruise         | do               | do                |
| ... 17 | Seinn Maru    | 1386  | Iwamoto     | Jap   | Japan          | do               | Furukawa Mg Co    |
| ... 17 | Empire        | 2843  | Helms       | Br    | Hongkong       | General          | G Livingston & Co |



## SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

| Date  | Name.           | Tons | Captain.   | Flag. | Destination.      | Cargo.    | Dispatched by.    |
|-------|-----------------|------|------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Feb 9 | Tanoura Maru    | 1401 | Nakayasu   | Jap   | Wakamatsu         |           | Mitsu Bishi Co    |
| 9     | Kwangping       | 1243 | Chapman    | Br    | Ts'in, C'wangtao  | General   | Ch Eng & Min Co   |
| 9     | Sikiang         | 1018 | Heifer     | Ger   | Kiaochou          | do        | H-America Line    |
| 9     | Anna            | 117  | Arntzen    | Nor   |                   | do        | Chi Eng & Mg Co   |
| 10    | Kinling         | 2511 | Newcomb    | Br    | H'kow & Ports     | do        | B & Swire         |
| 10    | Alcinous        | 4278 | Davies     | Br    | Japan             | do        | B & Swire         |
| 10    | Linan           | 1352 | Williams   | Br    | H'kong & C'ton    | do        | B & Swire         |
| 10    | Muncaster C'tle | 3050 | Watson     | Br    | N. Y. v H'kong    | do        | S Tomes and Co    |
| 10    | To gahing       | 1732 | Stalker    | Br    | Dairen            |           | J M & Co Ld       |
| 10    | Saikio Maru     | 1845 | Abe        | Jap   | Dairen            | do        | N Yusen Kaisha    |
| 10    | Yamaguchi M     | 2059 | Shimizu    | Jap   | Japan             | do        | N Yusen Kaisha    |
| 10    | Kamor           | 949  | Falk-Muns  | Nor   | Japan             |           | M B Kaisha        |
| 11    | To rane         | 8104 | Lavelin    | Fr    | Europe v H'kg     | Mail, etc | M Maritimes       |
| 11    | Mishima Maru    | 5270 | Moss       | Jap   | Europe v H'kg     | General   | N Kisen Kaisha    |
| 11    | Lifong          | 1727 | Jourdan    | Fr    | H'kow & Ports     | do        | R Ackermann & Co  |
| 12    | Meile           | 1151 | Engelhart  | Ger   | H'kow & Ports     | do        | Melchers & Co     |
| 12    | Hakui Maru      | 1434 | Irisawa    | Jap   | Japan             | do        | N Yusen Kaisha    |
| 12    | Pacific         | 727  | Ruenson    | Dan   | Cruise            |           | G N Tel. Co       |
| 12    | Lima            | 1727 | Seite      | Fr    | Ningpo            |           | R Ackermann & Co  |
| 12    | Kobe Maru       | 1823 | Szyeda     | Jap   | Dairen            |           | N Yusen Kaisha    |
| 12    | Orel            | 1937 | Rosenfelt  | Rus   | Vladivostok       |           | C E Railway Co    |
| 13    | Anping          | 1159 | Klopfer    | Chi   | Ningpo            |           | C M S N Co        |
| 13    | Nippon Maru     | 3437 | Filmer     | Jap   | Hongkong          | Original  | Toyo Kisen Kaisha |
| 14    | Chuentiao       | 730  | Rutherford | Chi   | Cruise            |           | Customs           |
| 14    | S. Kraete       | 1208 | Lauterbach | Ger   |                   |           | H-America Line    |
| 14    | Lye mcon        | 1238 | Metzenhals | Ger   |                   |           | H-America Line    |
| 14    | Pekin           | 1274 | Stott      | Br    | Ningpo            | General   | B & Swire         |
| 14    | Ningshao        | 1318 | Bell       | Chi   | Ningpo            | do        | Ningshao S N Co   |
| 14    | Yochow          | 1308 | Wavell     | Br    | Kiaochou          |           | B & Swire         |
| 14    | Fitz Patrick    | 2838 | Hutchison  | Br    | Hongkong          | Original  | A Kersberg & Co   |
| 14    | Atarashii Maru  | 1266 | Atarashi   | Jap   | Japan             |           | M B Kaisha        |
| 14    | Bingo Maru      | 3873 | Hurr       | Jap   | Japan             |           | N Yusen Kaisha    |
| 14    | Helios          | 860  | Ku-dersen  | Nor   | Wakamatsu         |           | Furukawa M Co     |
| 15    | Kiangkwan       | 1450 | Frigast    | Chi   | H'kow & Ports     | General   | C M S N Co        |
| 15    | Yohyang Maru    | 2225 | Takano     | Jap   | H'kow & Ports     | do        | N Kisen Kaisha    |
| 15    | Tamsui          | 819  | Owen       | Br    | Dairen            | do        | B and Swire       |
| 15    | Chikugo Maru    | 1589 | Fagen      | Jap   | Japan             | do        | N Yusen Kaisha    |
| 15    | Oriental        | 3086 | Valentini  | Br    | Japan             | do        | P & O S N Co      |
| 15    | Calabria        |      | Casaova    | Ital  |                   |           |                   |
| 15    | Anping          | 1159 | Klopfer    | Chi   | Ningpo            | do        | C M S N Co        |
| 15    | Lima            | 1728 | Seite      | Fr    | Ningpo            | do        | R Ackermann & Co  |
| 15    | Yungshin        | 899  | Hopkins    | Chi   | Ningpo            | do        | Ningshao S N Co   |
| 15    | Cheshun Maru    | 7303 | Suruga     | Jap   | F., A'y, R'w, H'g | do        | N Kisen Kaisha    |
| 15    | Assaye          | 4359 | Jon-s      | Br    | Europe v H'kg     | Mail, etc | P & O S N Co      |
| 15    | Loongwo         | 2386 | Christie   | Br    | H'kow & Ports     | General   | J M & Co Ld       |
| 15    | Changon         | 1289 | Harvey     | Br    | Hankow & Ports    | do        | Geddes & Co       |
| 15    | Wingsang        | 1517 | Smith      | Br    | Wuhu              |           | J M & Co Ld       |
| 15    | Luetzow         | 5135 | Dewers     | Ger   | Japan             | do        | Melchers & Co     |
| 15    | Produce         | 749  | Winener    | Nor   | Bangkok           |           | Thoresen & Co     |
| 15    | Prosper         | 925  | Larsen     | Nor   | Japan             |           | Thoresen & Co     |
| 15    | Segovia         | 3766 | Fachs      | Ger   | Japan             | Original  | H-America Line    |
| 15    | Indr velli      | 3142 | Craven     | Br    |                   |           | S Tomes & Co      |
| 15    | Enesey          | 1038 | Pavloff    | Rus   | Tsingtao          |           | Master            |
| 15    | Fushimi         | 1801 | Ide        | Jap   |                   |           |                   |
| 15    | Pekin           | 1274 | Stott      | Br    | Ningpo            | General   | B and Swire       |
| 15    | Ningshao        | 1318 | Bell       | Chi   | Ningpo            | do        | Ningshao S N Co   |
| 15    | Kaiping         | 1267 | Macfarlane | Br    | Ts'in, C'wtao     | do        | Ch Eng & Mg Co    |
| 15    | Tatung          | 1892 | Walker     | Br    | Hankow & Ports    | do        | B & Swire         |
| 15    | Kiangyu         | 1490 | Wade       | Chi   | H'kow & Ports     | do        | C M S N Co        |
| 15    | Tafoo Maru      | 1758 | Nomura     | Jap   | Hankow & Ports    | do        | N Kisen Kaisha    |
| 15    | Saikio Maru     | 1845 | Abe        | Jap   | Dairen            | do        | N Yusen Kaisha    |
| 15    | Hangsang        | 1350 | Wilde      | Br    | S'w, H'kg, O'ton  | do        | J M & Co Ld       |
| 15    | Taishun         | 1218 | Parimore   | Chi   | H'kong & O'ton    | do        | C M S N Co        |
| 15    | Taksang         | 877  | M. Clure   | Br    | Kiaochou          | do        | J M & Co Ld       |
| 15    | Eiger           | 875  | Fengelsen  | Nor   | Dairen            |           | Moller Brothers   |
| 15    | Sambia          | 3023 | Muller     | Ger   | Japan             | do        | H-America Line    |
| 15    | Nickibei Maru   | 8-1  | kakimi     | Jap   | Nagasaki          |           | Moller Brothers   |
| 15    | Heinming        | 1428 | Blethen    | Chi   | Foochow           | do        | C M S N Co        |
| 15    | Kintuok         | 2895 | Lewis      | Br    | Europe v H'kg     | do        | B & Swire         |
| 15    | Anhui           | 1350 | Harris     | Br    | H'kong & O'ton    | do        | B & Swire         |
| 15    | Sikiang         | 1015 | Heifer     | Ger   | Kiaochou          | do        | H-America Line    |
| 15    | Hyson           | 4232 | Davies     | Br    | Europe v H'kg     | do        | B & Swire         |
| 15    | Fujian Maru     | 1257 | Koizumi    | Jap   | Japan             |           | M B Kaisha        |
| 15    | Lita            | 1727 | Henry      | Fr    | Ningpo            | do        | R Ackermann & Co  |
| 15    | Anping          | 1159 | Klopfer    | Chi   | Ningpo            | do        | C M S N Co        |
| 15    | Yungshin        | 899  | Hopkins    | Chi   | Ningpo            | do        | Ningshao S N Co   |

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